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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

Exciting News!

GERMAN VICTORY!

Amiens Has Fallen!

BATTLE PROGRESSING!

Army of North Retreating!

PARIS MUST SURRENDER!

Garibaldi's Repulse!

THE EASTERN QUESTION!

No New Developments!

ENGLAND'S CABINET ACTS!

Will Russia Recede?

AUSTRIA URGES A SOLUTION!

Turkey Firm and Brave!

INTERESTING INTERVIEW!

Conspiracy in Prussia!

GERMAN PRESS MUZZLED!

Conference Promised!

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Scottish Ireland iron puddlers have settled the difficulty with their employers by means of arbitrations, and the strike is at an end.

The iron-clad Triumph, now building at Yarrow, on the Tyne, accidentally caught fire and was badly burned before it could be extinguished.

AUSTRIA.

BUCHAREST, November 28.—The Roumanian Chambers opened yesterday. Prince Charles in his address referred to the satisfactory relations with Turkey and the adjustment of the Consular jurisdiction.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28.—The members of the Ministry have been re-elected to Parliament by large majorities, and the Government will have a strong working majority in the new Chambers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 28.—Consols; bonds quiet; 3's, 92¾ for money; 92¾ @ 92¾ for account; 85¾; stocks steady; Erie 19¾; Illinois 110¾; Great Western 37¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 28.—Cotton: prime middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9¼d; sales of 14,000 bales. Breadstuffs active. Cuba wheat (red and white) steady; California spring 9s 6d; winter 10s @9s 7d. Flour 24s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 34@34s 3d. Oats: 2s 10d. Beef and pork unchanged.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Completed to Southwestern Missouri — A Mob of Lynchers Fired On and One of Them Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has been completed to Neosho, Newton county, in the extreme southwestern portion of the State, and will be opened for traffic the latter part of this week. Neosho is three hundred and eleven miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition, and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian territory and across the plains.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says: All the prisoners of Jo Grange have gone to attend them.

Murdered for Money.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—An old and respected citizen of Sulzada township, a few miles from Madison, named Jacob Lyon, was killed in his house on Sunday afternoon, having been murdered on Friday. He was a bachelor, living alone. The object of the murder appears to be money. Wm. F. Lyon, a nephew of the deceased, was seen leaving the neighborhood, riding a mule supposed to be the property of the murdered man. Officers have been dispatched in pursuit. The following description of Fleming: About twenty-five or thirty years of age, five feet seven inches high, heavy set, dark complexion, light hair, blue eyes and speech quiet.

Upper Rivers.

[By A. & P. Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, Nov. 28.—River falling steadily with 11 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and cool.

PARKERSBURG, Nov. 28.—River stationary, with 6½ feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer at 30° at 6 P. M.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 28.—The River has risen, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer stood at 45° at 6 P. M.

ALABAMA.

Extreme Military Excitement — A Dread Lock to the Government — Conflict between Civil and Military Authorities.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, November 28.—The city is full of excitement, and the wheels of the State Government are entirely locked. Smith and Bingham still claim to be Governor and Treasurer respectively, and each retains possession of the offices. Smith has obtained a mandamus and troops from the commanding officer here and there are posted at the front of the entrance to the Executive room of the Treasurer's room.

The Senate met and adjourned, and the House passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we view with concern that the action of six, consisting of three from the Senate and three from the House, to appoint and to ascertain, without delay, upon proper application, by whose order and for what purpose said military force was quartered in the Capitol building, and to call upon them to desist from further proceedings until the report of said committee be received and acted upon.

Only two Republicans voted against this resolution.

Railway Collision.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—Between eight and nine o'clock last evening, a collision occurred two miles beyond Lagrange, Ky., on the old line of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, a regular freight train, bound west with a coal train, as extra, coming eastward. Both trains were running at a high speed; both engines were thrown from the track, and both were badly damaged. Conway and Brennan, Samuel Monte, were instantly killed. A number of firemen and others carrying stock were badly wounded—seven or eight, it is said. The wounded only the name of Hall is known. Particulars as to the cause of the disaster and estimated damage have not been received.

A report is just received, (A. M. 29th) saying that the wounded are well cared for at the house of Mr. Fisher, near the scene of the disaster. All the passengers of Jo Grange have gone to attend them.

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[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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credit demanded by the Government, by a vote of 178 yeas to 9 nays. The only opposition to the grant came from the Socialist and Democratic members.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY ANNOUNCED.

Minister Delbruck announced to the House, to-day, the ratification by the Federal Council of the treaty for the union of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg with the Confederation. He stated that the adhesion of Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday. By the provisions of the treaty, Bavaria retains an independent military jurisdiction under the command of her King.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE KING.

LONDON, November 28.—The evening papers contain a rumor that an attempt has been made to kill a Bavarian soldier to shoot King William of Prussia.

THE PRESS MUZZLED.

The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by the German newspapers has been prohibited.

KING WILLIAM IN DANGER.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made on the life of King William, but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet, and no particulars have transpired. It is reported that the King and his staff have removed from Versailles to Meaux.

No trains are allowed to run on the railways between the rivers Seine and Loire, except for the transportation of troops and materials of war. No German troops are in the forest of Ardennes.

A stage train used at Thionville is on the way to Montmedy. The village of Verrigny near La Fere, was burned to the ground before the surrender of the fortress. Reports of German successes in the battles around Amiens are confirmed by a dispatch from King William, which however gives no particulars.

In the fight at Dury the Prussians lost thirty thousand men engaged, not three thousand, as was reported in the London morning papers.

THE FALL OF AMIENS.

News has just been received that Amiens has been occupied by a division of Germans under General Von Groben. The following account was issued by the Prefect of the Department of Somme, previous to the occupation of the city: "Citizens, the day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts Amiens must fall in the enemy's hands. The army of the North is retreating, and the National Guards disarming."

BATTLE IMMINENT.

LONDON, Nov. 27—3:30 A. M.—A grand battle is imminent, if, indeed not already in progress between Chanzy and Von Manteuffel. At last accounts from the army of the Loire, the French were begonat and confident of the result. A battle of Chateau Regnault, 25 Kilometres from Tours. The German right occupies Montdoubleau, still threatening the French in the forest of Cerbattes. Prince Frederick Charles' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery.

[N. Y. Tribune special.]

CONGRESS PROBABLE.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, announcing a probable congress, are confirmed. Prussia will agree to almost anything concerning the manner or place of conference. Russia is not likely to object to this proposal, which promises to secure to her all that she desires. A correspondent at Versailles writes, on the 26th, that the feeling there in the eastern question is that war is impossible.

NO SECRET TREATY.

The report of a secret Russo-Prussian treaty was premature. Whatever understanding may exist, such a treaty can only be provided by meddling with the German right of conquest.

RAT MARKET IN PARIS.

The regular rat market has been established at the place Hostel de Ville. Elsewhere dogs and cats are exposed for sale.

PRUSSIANS DEMORALIZED.

The papers are filled with accounts of the losses and demoralization of the Prussians.

LATER.—Nov. 29—4:30 P. M.—The Daily Telegraph of this morning says that England and Austria have firmly but courteously denied Russia's right to repudiate the treaty of 1856. The result has been evident in the lowering of the tone of the Russian peers, and it is quite probable that Russia may seek honorable retreat.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Commander of the National Guards of St. Petersburg has dismissed for preventing the defence of the place, and the Municipal Council has been dissolved.

Earl Granville demands the presence of a Mr. Petersburg dispatch of more pacific tone and notes a partial return of commercial activity. No collision between Russia and England is now probable. It is definitely stated that a meeting of the powers interested in the treaty of '56 shall take place in England in January.

The *Times* hopes the answer to Prince Gortchakoff will be firm and conciliatory. A protest from the Italian Government was sent to St. Petersburg on Saturday last.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, November 28.—The Cabinet, after an unharmonious session to-day, broke up again without discussion, and will meet again on Wednesday. Gortchakoff's last dispatch to-day with two passengers and a number of carrier pigeons. The aeronauts being conducted to Paris papers up to the day of their departure and large quantities of official and private correspondence.

A correspondent at Versailles, Nov. 26th, says which left Paris on the 25th. A balloon which left Paris on the 25th, carrying to-day with two passengers and a number of carrier pigeons. The aeronauts being conducted to Paris papers up to the day of their departure and large quantities of official and private correspondence.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Report of Commissioner Delano—Satisfactory Statistics from the Internal Revenue Department—Increase of Receipts from the Excise Tax—Facts and Figures About Distilled Spirits—The "Odious" Forty-eight Hour Mash Now Popular—Tobacco Taxes—Defects in the Act—General Resume and Comparison.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1870.

The report of Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was given to the representatives of the press to-day. It contains many important facts and recommendations. The Commissioner says that the estimate submitted in his annual report for 1869, of the probable receipts from internal revenue, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks for the fiscal year of 1870, has been more than realized. The estimate was $175,000,000, and the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws are shown to be $183,325,867.97, an excess of $10,325,867.97 beyond the estimate. This aggregate includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $196,809.81, as well as the amount of commissions collections. The total receipts for the first six months of 1870 are $84,468,288.57, and for the like period of 1869 were $69,184,725.12, being an increase of 22 per cent., or a total increase of $15,283,563.45. The total receipts for the last six months of 1870 are $100,767,579.40, and for the like period of 1869, $90,854,819.16, an increase of 11 per cent, or a total increase of $9,912,760.24. A comparative statement is here submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the first nine months of 1870 were $160,930,344.29, showing a net gain for the present year of $25,196,324.08.

INCREASE OF RECEIPTS.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been continuous increase in receipts from the excise tax from June 30, 1869, amounting in the sum of $25,196,532.08. These figures and the deductions therefrom satisfy the Commissioner that there is no insurmountable difficulty in enforcing our excise laws. The employment of the honest performers and the policy of paying moiters in the revenue service will no longer be necessary, and the revenue service will be improved by continuing them. He recommends that the force be consolidated under the title of Assistant Supervisors.

NUMBER OF DISTILLERS.

The number of distillers other than fruit registered during the last fiscal year is 710; number of fruit distillers registered is 2,120. Total, 3,800. The spirit producing capacity of the registered distilleries for each twenty-four hours as ascertained by survey, is as follows: From grain, 70,945; from fruit, as assessed, 34,800; from fruit, 126,271; total daily spirit producing capacity, 910,931 gals. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons from material other than fruit of $71,337,089; from fruit, 938,256; from fruit not yet returned but estimated, 150,000; total yearly production, 90,000,000 gals. The Commissioner says the production is largely increased for the present year, owing to the extensive crop of fruit grown in many parts of the United States, and because the act of July has relieved manufacturers from many of the requirements applicable to the larger distilleries, which, when applied to fruit, were found to be burdensome. The quantity of spirits in July 1st, 1869, was 1,000,000 gals., and the quantity entered in bond for the year ending June 30th, was 71,337,089; the quantity withdrawn from bond during the last fiscal year was 70,239,807; quantity remaining in bond July 1st, 1870, was 11,097,458; the quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1869, was in excess of the quantity stated in his report for 1869, as shown by corrected reports of collectors, received subsequent to the publication of the report for 1869 is 21,128.

SATISFACTORY PLAN.

The Commissioner thinks there will be no material falling off in the production of spirits during the current fiscal year. The plan of surveying distilleries on the basis of forty-eight hour fermenting period for sweet mash, to which attention was called in his annual report, has thus far been carried out, and its results are highly satisfactory and advantageous to the Government. The distillers now very generally conform to the requirements of the act and compels the orders and regulations of the Bureau in regard to the selection and adoption of the standard gauge. The Commissioner says the result of the investigations are favorable to the selection of a standard article, and that the Internal Revenue officers having direct supervision of the article is in no authority of law for procuring this instrument, and he therefore recommends that Congress grant the Commissioner the necessary authority to do so.

IMPOLICY OF CHANGE.

The experience of the past year has served to strengthen the Commissioner's previous opinion as to the impolicy of changing the law taxing spirits, and induces him to repeat the recommendation in his last annual report, that the tax on spirits be continued at the rate section be left as they are now provided for. The receipts from this source for 1870 are $69,581,500, and from four and a half millions of his estimate after the present year it is shall have been brought into complete execution, when the adjustment as time and experience may demonstrate to be necessary to perfect the system.

TOBACCO STATISTICS.

The receipts from tobacco continue to be highly satisfactory. The receipts for the fiscal year from this source are $31,450,976.86. For the preceding year they were $23,430,576.96, showing an increase of $8,020,401. This increase of nearly $8,000,000 has not been spasmodic, but is a regular monthly increase, averaging over 600,000 per month. The decrease of tobacco was an inferior one, owing to a general drought in many of the tobacco growing districts. The Commissioner calls attention to what he thinks a defect in the law by which great inequalities exist, and he claims that fifteen cents per pound is more than the law intended, and that is to make the various descriptions of tobacco uniform. Less inequality than the old act under a tax of thirty-two cents per pound under the present rates. With this uniform rate on all manufactured tobacco, revenue can more be collected with much greater facility than at present.

The head of the Internal Revenue Bureau is perfectly satisfied that the manufactured tobacco trade are generally in favor of a uniform rate of tax on all descriptions, and even dealers of manufactured tobacco, while a portion of the trade in favor of a tax of 6 cents, a large majority are indifferent as to the rate, believing it to be 32 or 25 cents per pound. Provided the tax is uniform, it is thoroughly collected, and the manufacturer left free to manipulate his product as he pleases. There are fifteen export bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco in bond for the Pacific coast trade, all in the eastern cities, except one at New Orleans and one at San Francisco. Repeated applications have been made to establish bonded warehouses, but believing that it was the policy of Congress not only to abolish the old system of class warehousing of tobacco and Tariff, but to limit the facilities for bonding to such goods as were in fact intended for exportation, he has refused to grant the applications. The leading feature of the present law is that which made it radically different from previous laws on the subject of manufactured tobacco, was the pre-payment of the tax by means of stamps, before the removal of goods from the place of manufacture. The Commissioner has denied these applications for the reason that the number of bonded warehouses already established greatly exceeds that actually required to accommodate the export trade. The whole amount of tobacco stored in the fifteen bonded warehouses is 19,612,528 pounds; withdrawn for exportation 8,388,097 pounds; withdrawn upon payment of tax 12,096,377 pounds. Only about two-fifths of the goods bonded are actually exported, the balance not being intended for foreign markets. The fact is the goods are shipped by manufacturers in bond, and being stored are consigned to wholesale dealers and jobbers, thus securing to the latter the advantage of placing their goods in the market without the pre-payment of the tax. The law requires in all other cases before the removal of goods from the manufactory. By shipping those goods in bond, the dealers and jobbers receive, on an average, from four to five months credit, and as this privilege can only be enjoyed by dealers and jobbers in the seaport towns, where by law these warehouses are authorized to be established, it creates an inequality in the trade, conferring one class of dealers over others, and is the cause of much complaint.

AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED.

To remedy this inequality, and correct the evils of this system, it was recommended that the law be so amended as to allow no goods stored for export in the bonded warehouses to be withdrawn therefrom in less quantities than one thousand pounds, without payment of tax, until twelve months from the time they were so bonded. By limiting time for withdrawals to twelve months, except such as are actually intended for export, and by the privilege of withdrawing for consumption after twelve months, he will relieve any parties who, having entered goods for export, fail afterwards to export the same. Should it be deemed inexpedient to limit the time before which permits for the withdrawal of goods on the payment of tax are granted to bona fide dealers, then I would suggest that further authority be given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to establish bonded warehouses at other places than ports of entry, giving the facilities for vending and equal time before payment of tax by wholesale dealers and jobbers in manufactured tobacco in other large cities.

DEFECTS OF THE ACT.

The Commissioner calls attention to the defects and contradictions in the act of July 14th, 1870, incident to closing the labors of the session. It is believed to have been the intention to retain all taxes imposed upon sales of distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors, by the act of July 20, 1868 and acts amendatory thereof. Section two of the act of July 14th, 1870, nevertheless repeals the tax upon sales of malt liquors. It was evidently the purpose of section five to continue the taxes therein to remain, at any time prior to August 1st, 1875, all penalties for issuing instruments unstamped, and for affixing fraudulent stamps was valid fraudulent intent. But owing to a change in the bill, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, so much of the law is such as to postpone, until August, 1875, the relief which was designed to be immediate. It is believed to have been the intention to continue the five per cent. tax until August 1870, and substitute a tax of two and a half per cent. thereafter, to go into effect that date. But owing to the peculiar language of the Senate, no tax can be withheld from collections during the last five calendar months.

DIVIDEND TAXES.

According to a recent decision of the Circuit Court in Pennsylvania, in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Barnes, Collector, no tax can be withheld from dividends and coupons on interest payable during the first seven months of 1870, and it is further maintained that corporations cannot be required to pay any taxes upon dividends payable during the remaining five months.

The right to withhold the tax from salaries of persons in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States during the first seven months of 1870 turns also upon points involved in this case. The amount of tax indirectly involved in this question is $6,000,000. It is of such importance that I have not felt at liberty to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court until it shall have been affirmed by the Court of last resort.

TECHNICAL EVASION.

Steps have been taken therefore, to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon questions in issue. The repeal of the tax upon receipts for money, includes, practically, a repeal of the tax upon demand and sight drafts, bank checks, and a person who has money on deposit, instead of drawing by check, receives the money and gives his receipt which is retained by the bank as a voucher. This practice is increasing, and seems likely to become general. While it is an evasion of taxes it is also one for which the present law provides no remedy.

The repeal of the special tax upon apothecaries, takes effect May 1st, 1871, and after that time they must either abandon the dispensing and sale of wines and spirits officially upon physicians' prescriptions, or otherwise, or pay special taxes as liquor dealers, unless there shall be additional legislation on the subject. So far as their aeroconcerned, the act of July 14th, 1870, increases the taxes.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The law of August the 5th, 1861, apportioning a direct tax of $20,000,000 per annum among the States and territories, has been complied with by all except Delaware, the territory of Colorado and the eleven insurrectionary States. Subsequent legislation provided for collecting this tax in Delaware and Colorado by the internal revenue officer, and in the eleven insurrectionary States by the appointment of United States Commissioners. While the quota of the eleven insurrectionary States was $5,153,891, there is still uncollected $2,681,262.62. The Commissioner suggests the expediency of Congress making provision for the final disposition of all lands which have been acquired and are now owned by the United States, under direct laws at an early day.

LITIGATION.

The number of cases compromised during the year ending June 30th, was 472, for which there was received $828,274.25.

During the year the whole number of suits commenced by Government attorney's, was 5,743; number of suits decided in favor of the United States 2,555; against the United States 241; number of suits pending July 1st 4,131; amount of judgments recovered $1,286,354.32.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

The estimate of the annual receipts in each State and territory, from internal taxation, after the act of July 1st, 1870, shall be in full force: New York, $37,867,215; Ohio, $16,092,414; Illinois, $15,262,630; Pennsylvania, $9,839,353; Kentucky, $8,709,343; Virginia, $4,999,083; Missouri, $4,431,596; Massachusetts, $4,444,179; Indiana, $4,087,190; Maryland, $3,736,445; California, $3,036,817; New Jersey, $2,031,244; Michigan, $2,849,822; Louisiana, $1,802,667; Wisconsin, $1,670,773; North Carolina, $1,670,434; Connecticut, $1,623,207; Tennessee, $836,724; Iowa, $806,000; Alabama, $650,457; Georgia, $574,211; Rhode Island, $462,182; Delaware, $314,178; Maine, $260,965; New Hampshire, $262,301; Minnesota, $26,000; Alabama, $219,993; District of Columbia, $217,886; Texas, $174,459; South Carolina, $140,249; Kansas, $135,156; Oregon, $130,284; Mississippi, $122,153; Arkansas, $114,895; Nebraska, $50,000; Vermont, $86,143; Nevada, $84,586; Florida, $70,308; Montana, $3,437; Washington, $3,000; Colorado, $34,688; Idaho, $32,906; New Mexico, $29,896; Utah, $30,422; Wyoming, $15,677; Arizona, $8,461; Dakota, $4,255. Total, $111,418,000.

The foregoing table exhibits the amount which it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue, except stamps, after the law of July, 1870, shall have gone into full operation. The total amount, $111,418 estimating additional receipts from stamps at $75,000,000. There will be a total of $186,418. The table is arranged according to the relative value of the states respectively. The total of this estimate may be increased greatly, in proportion to the increase of population, business and wealth, but probably not to exceed five per cent. On the basis of this estimate the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentuckey, will contribute $70,586,290.88, or 63 per ct. of the entire receipts exclusive of customs.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE.

The Commissioner gives a comparative statement showing receipts from the several sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year and a half. The total from September 1867 to February 28th, 1869, eighteen months, was $309,226,616.45; from March 1st, 1869, to August 31st, 1870, eighteen months, was $291,482,817. The Commissioner adds, that from this statement, it will be seen that the gross receipts from all sources of internal Revenue for the first eighteen months of the late administration, exceeded the amount of $49,672,061.09, and taking the same period of revenue the excess during the same period of comparison is $17,743,798.55. The present administration, amounts to the sum of $101,886,071.73.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

The deputy collector of customs at Brownsville, Texas, recently seized the American schooner Rebecca, at Brazos, for being engaged in illigitimate traffic. On the following day the Mexican Consul at Brownsville claimed the schooner, alleging that the vessel is by the Mexican Government, which will probably demand her release.

THE COMING MESSAGE.

It is not probable that the President's annual message will be printed in advance of its delivery to Congress, in order to guard additionally against any unauthorized and premature publication.

MAIMED SOLDIERS.

Since the act of July last upwards of 800 maimed soldiers have been benefited by Negley's Act of Congress, making provision for artificial limbs or for money commutation.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The German steamer, America, arrived yesterday from Bremen direct.

—The Board of Indian Peace Commissioners will meet soon in Washington.

—Late Tours dispatches speak of extraordinary activity in the Department.

—The New Mexico Immigration Society yesterday effected a permanent organization.

—Secretary Boutwell delivered the opening address at the Charity Fair in Washington last night.

—Col. Jas. Blake's funeral in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, was the largest ever witnessed in that city.

—Henry Stanfer, one of the oldest members of the Cincinnati police force, was stricken with paralysis yesterday.

—A great placer gold discovery has been made in Grant county, New Mexico. It equals any mine in the world for richness.

—The steamer that arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, was the Nevada, and not the Nebraska, as erroneously printed in our issue.

—London has been agreed upon as the seat of the proposed conference on the Black Sea question. Count Bismarck will preside.

—The ship Persia was still on Frying Pan Shoals N. C., yesterday. Her cargo is seriously damaged by water and none of it has been removed.

—It is not believed at New York that war between England and Russia will result from the late correspondence between Gortschakoff and Gortschakoff.

—Dr. Dunham, an old and reputable physician of Camden, Ohio, died suddenly yesterday morning from taking an overdose of morphine by mistake, having taken it in the night.

—Senator Williams, of Oregon, asserts that he has letters from Gen. Grant, saying that the President, and that his friends have never been authorized to present him for that position.

—The election on Saturday, in Raleigh, N. C., to fill vacancy in Forty-First Congress, passed quietly. Indications are that Manning, (democrat), has beaten Holden, (republican.)

—Herman Nelson died at Evansville, Ind., yesterday morning from injuries received by being thrown from his horse on Saturday. Mr. Samuel Kahn also lies in a critical condition, but is still alive.

—Saint Steiue, one of the angelic priests of the Mormon Church just from Utah, in an address delivered last Sunday before the Williamsburgh, N. Y. branch of the church, declared that the Utah crops by grasshoppers.

—Hoffheimer & Bro's., whiskey manufacturers of Cincinnati, suspended on Saturday, yesterday. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000; assets, $650,000. They ask an extension and think they can pay the debts.

—The game of billiards for the championship of England and £100 a side was played in London last night by J. Roberts, Jr., and Joseph Bennett. The latter won the game by 95 points. The contest lasted till after midnight.

—Bishop Potter has prohibited any priest or missionary of the Episcopal Church in this State from performing ministerial acts as clergymen of the Episcopal Church in his See. The specially condemned order is known as the Evangelists.

—John Armstrong and Chas. Jolly, the alleged murderers of the Dunning family, near Potosi, Missouri, some days ago, were taken to St. Louis yesterday for safe keeping against the lawless citizens of Washington county, who attempted to lynch them.

—By the arrest of John P. McCartney, in Illinois, for the developments are made that have awakened an interest in the Credit Mobilier Third street station, Cincinnati. It is reported somewhat mysterious, and an investigation by the Master will probably occur.

—Windham, Senator elect from Minnesota in place of Norton, deceased, will present his credentials when the Senate next meets. His appearance, with the two new Senators elect from Georgia, Fenno and Whitely, will make a full Senate for the first time since 1861.

—The parties in Salt Lake City, charged with drilling as military, contrary to the Governor's proclamation have been held in bonds of from two to five thousand dollars to await the assembling of a Grand Jury. These parties were afterwards serenaded at their residences.

—A Los Angelos telegram says: The latest returns from Arizona give Brady, Dem., a majority for Congress of over 800. Fraudulent votes for McCormick, to the amount of 1,200 discovered. Governor Hoffman, the Surveyor General, and other officials are implicated in the frauds.

—At Cincinnati J. S. Hamilton, for having counterfeit money in his possession, was sentenced to the jail for one month. Andrew Bevis, indicted last February for passing counterfeit money, and since missing, was delivered in court by his bondsmen. It was given out that he was drowned.

—It is announced that the South American Republic of Columbia has never been recognized by Spain as an independent State, and that their relations have been only unofficial, in consequence of this the Bogota Government has maintained strict neutrality as between Spain and Cuba.

—In the Circuit Court, Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, Judge Drummond presiding, it was decided in the case of Biel vs. the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railway, that all proceedings heretofore enacted in any court or courts, excepting the Federal Courts, are null and void, and that the act to repeal the road is such as to justify the appointment of a receiver.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions yesterday in favor of the uniform rules in trade, commerce and measures favoring mercantile organizations generally, for reporting the markets weekly, and especially to exchanges reports daily by telegraph. A committee of five was authorized to memorialize Congress on the subject of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge.

—The Government Survey between Nevada and Utah places some important mining claim tricts heretofore considered in Nevada in Utah, among which are the Ploche, Sto-Shona, and Smoky Valley; these places give decidedly democratic majorities. Ploche alone gave one hundred and thirty six for Kendall over Fitch for Congress. These will probably return Fitch to Congress, but the democrats still elect most of their ticket.

—Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, in passing upon the cases of Tilghman vs. Werk, also Tilghman against Stillito, for infringement of patent for the manufacture of sweet principle, decided to follow the previous decision of Judge Nelson. Nelson, Leavitt and Grier. The injunctions provided, however, that they would not issue if the defendants would give bond to abide the final judgment of the court.

NEW YORK CITY.

Marriage of the Spanish Minister—Free Trade Feed—Many Prominent Men Present—Toasts and Speeches.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 28, 1870.

FREE TRADE FEED.

The dinner of the Revenue Reform Party took place to-night, and in point of numbers and character of those assembled, is noteworthy. Robert B. Minturn presided. Among those present were Wm. Cullen Bryant, David A. Wells, Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, David Dudley Field, Wm. L. Grosvenor, of the *Missouri Democrat*, Joshua Leavitt, S. S. Cox, Mahlon Sands, A. P. Barnard, President of the Columbia College, James W. Gerard, Jr., and many other distinguished persons. Wm. Cullen Bryant was received with cheers, and said the Free Trade cause was the cause of the great mass of mankind. Mahlon Sands denounced protection as a shame and tyranny. David A. Mills reviewed the history of Free Trade at length. Wm. L. Grosvenor, of the St. Louis *Democrat*, in speaking of the success of Free Trade principles in Missouri, said the victory had been one of the people, not of politicians. Horace White, in responding to a toast to the Free Trade press of America, eulogized the Free Trade league. In answer to Schnack's question—what do Free Traders want, he would reply in words of Lincoln when asked what the Republican party wanted to do in the case of slavery. His reply was that he would put it in a position to satisfy the sentiments of the people. Letters were read from the Hon. Lucius Robinson, Hon. R. P. Myers, Judge Brady, Mayor Hall, Governor Hoffman, Hon. Wm. B. Allison, Gen. Slocum, Charles B. Adams, Dr. Woolsey, President of Yale College, Prof. John Q. Adams, Gen. McClellan, George T. Curtis, and telegrams from Carl Schurz, and Hon M. C. Kerr.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Senor Lopez Roberts, Minister of Spain at Washington was married this evening to Miss Terry, a Cuban lady of this city, in St. Stephen's Catholic Church. Many distinguished persons were present.

The Capital Movers Moving.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—An adjourned meeting of the National Capital Removers was held to-night, at which an Association was organized under the name of the National Capital Removal Association of St. Louis, and a constitution adopted. The object of the Association, as declared by the constitution, is to adopt measures to remove the National Capital from Washington. Some central part of the Mississippi Valley. Any one favorable to the movement can become a member. Some of the officers elected. The officers were elected: President, Thomas Richeson; Vice President, Sam'l Pepper; Secretary, Richard A. Barrett; Treasurer, H. McLean. A Committee was appointed to draft by-laws and provisions were made for the appointment of a Finance Committee.

From New Brunswick—A Speech of War.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, November 28.—The Prince Edward's Island schooner, Clara F. Friend, from Gloucester, captured by the British steamer Pioter seven weeks ago, was rescued from the custody of the provincial authorities on the 26th inst., and on the 27th the Pioter recovered her and her captain and four others are now held as prisoners.

Steamer Seized.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—The steamer Florida was seized by Government on the charge of her being fitted for the Cuban expedition. She has not yet been released. The owners have offered to discharge her cargo in some port remote from Cuba, for the purpose of having her released.

New Orphan Asylum.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, November 28.—Yesterday the corner stone of St. Frances School and Orphan Asylum for colored girls, was laid with imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Spalding officiated. Ten thousand persons were present. The school was founded in 1828, and has always been in charge of colored women.

GENERALITIES.

NEW YORK now has "Matinee balls" for the young folks.

GERMAN is to be taught in the public schools in New York.

THE census of the Cherokee Nation, just completed, shows a population of 15,388, of whom 7,387 are males and 7,901 females.

IT is stated that the estimates of the Navy Department for the fiscal year will be $8,000,000 less than for the present year.

THE oldest Methodist church in America is in New York on John Street, in the class was organized, which has just celebrated its 104th anniversary.

A MALTESE cat in Corry, Pennsylvania, whose kittens were taken from her, has adopted an Italian greyhound puppy, and lavishes upon it all her affection.

IT is expected that the receptions to be given in Washington this season by Madame Catacazy, wife of the Russian Minister, will exceed in elegance and novelty all others.

THE Women's Medical College, of Philadelphia, lately elected Henry O. Gibson, as President. It is now in full working order, and has a corps of professors and appliances for study.

A LADY at North Adams, on Monday last, narrowly escaped death through inhaling too much chloroform preparatory to having her teeth drawn. She remained insensible for several hours.

JEWELLERS by the sea in some of the coast towns of Connecticut were again excited by fear of an incoming tidal wave on Saturday, and left unto the hills in apprehension of the devastating flood.

AN Albany boy, eighteen years old, is under arrest for setting fire to some paper, &c., in the hall leading to the stage at Tweddle Hall, while some Sunday-school anniversary exercises were in progress.

A SHORT-HAND reporter of the Washington *Globe* can write with both hands at the same time—the left taking notes, and the right transcribing—and is said to be the only man in the world who can do this.

"CARRIE," of the Boston *Traveller*, says that, if women were as particular in the choosing of a virtuous husband as men are in the choosing of a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would be soon begun.

A RECENTLY published English book is said to bear this title: "The Heraldry of Smith, being a Collection of the Arms borne or now attributed to most Families of that Surname in Great Britian, Ireland and Germany."

THE head waiter of the Delaware House, Jersey City, is a Russian Count, who speaks eight languages, is a brilliant pianist, has been in the army, fought in the Crimea, and now says Russia will not go to war with England.

THE Swedish colony in Aroostook county, Me., to obtain the members of which the State sent a special commissioner to Sweden, is pronounced a success, and everybody in it is supplied with work for the winter at good wages.

THE capital stock of the Haymaker Base Ball Club, of Troy, is made up of one hundred shares of $100 each, nearly all of which are already been taken. Strong additions are to be made to the club, so that it will probably hold its own against all similar organizations next season.

THE law of the late disaster at Baltimore, Fire Inspector Holloway urged upon the common Council of that city to take prompt action in regard to a reform of the building laws. The inspector declared that the present system under a wall at the fire on Sunday morning, which resulted in the death of John B. Hays, one of the most successful members of the fire brigade.

A RETURNED Californian arrived in Providence last week, after an absence of fifteen years, searching for a brother who lives in that city. He called

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¢.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at [illegible].

THE German Americans of New Orleans voted almost in a body for the Republican ticket at the late election. Hitherto they have warmly espoused the cause of Democracy, but the Democratic journals took such open ground in sympathy with France and against Prussia, that the Germans voted the straight Republican ticket.

THE necessity of the care and caution that should be exercised in the preparation of tickets to be voted at elections, is illustrated by the result in the tenth Senatorial District of Illinois. Mr. Michael Donahue, the Republican candidate in the late election, was defeated by an error. The name of "Patrick" Donahue was placed on some tickets, it is said through the error of a *friend*, and six hundred and eighty ballots were cast, which had they been properly prepared would have elected Michael to the Senate by at least one hundred of a majority. We suppose Michael does not feel in the best of humors with his friend.

THE RESIGNATION of John Bright from the English Ministry would be a sad loss to the Administration. It is reported, however, that he has resigned. We can scarcely accept the report with confidence, for it has already been stoutly asserted that the peace party had the ascendency in the Cabinet. If this be true there would be little reason in the resignation of Mr. Bright, on the ground that "he had exercised his influence against the war with Russia, and that his failure to make his views operative led to his resignation." If Mr. Bright has resigned we question very strongly the ascendency of the peace party in the Cabinet. In connection with the resignation of John Bright, it is said that Earl Russell is to take a place in the Cabinet. This old valetudinarian, as full of thunder as a powder magazine, had, for the best interests of England, better be kept out of the Cabinet, or England will have the whole of 1854 to do all over again, if she be able to do so.

MICHIGAN AMENDMENT.

The vote on the Amendment to the Michigan State Constitution, to strike out the word "white" and thus make it agree with that of the United States, is a commentary on the frequent assertions of the Democratic journals, that the negro suffrage question was a cause for many Republicans voting the Democratic ticket. As instance of this, Michigan has been frequently referred to. The Republican majority in that State was about fifteen thousand, while the majority for the Amendment, if it is carried at all, will not be more than thirteen hundred. This is pointed to as a fair illustration of the repugnance Republican voters have for negro suffrage, and in some instances journals have gone so far as to assert that the returns showed a defection among the Republicans of nearly fifteen thousand votes. So far however from this being true, the only votes against the Amendment were Democratic. This is proven by the fact, that in nearly every county, the negative vote on the suffrage clause, is about the same, or if anything a little less, that the Democratic vote in the same counties for State officers. Nearly every Democrat voted against the Amendment, while many Republicans did not vote at all. The question was one says the *Detroit Post*, "that was really of no practical importance, and if lost, it has been lost through the indifference of those *friendly to its embodied principles*. So far as Michigan was concerned it was a *dead issue*."

PEACE.

Our telegrams are frequently so utterly inconsistent as though they had been prepared with a special view to that purpose. It must be remembered, however, that these telegrams come from many different points. As late as the 27th inst., we had a telegram asserting that the English Cabinet was in danger of an immediate rupture, and that Gortschakoff's note was considered decidedly bad, and nothing more than the first circular couched in different language. That Russia still maintained her position that she will be no longer bound by her treaty of 1856. That Count Catticasy, the Russian Minister, now in New York, stated that Russia would not recede one jot from the position she has taken in regard to the treaty of 1856, and that England must comply with the demands of Gortschakoff, or war was inevitable. These telegrams come from London and New York. On the 28th, however, we have from Versailles, via Berlin and London, a positive assurance that the Black sea question was positively in course of amicable settlement, and that Constantinople and St. Petersburg having been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference, London was agreed upon. Now, we would like to believe this, but really we do not know how to go about it. There seems to be a little *too much* "agreement," and we can hardly understand who proposed Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and afterwards agreed to London as the seat of the conference. It is such a huge jump from "dire threats" to "smiling peace" that it looks, to say the least of it, a little doubtful.

INTERVIEWS.

In the wild frantic efforts of New York journals, to distance each other on the war news, some of the strongest and most startling communications have appeared to the public, that human ingenuity could invent. Now we do not say that these communications are not *bona fide* and regular, but we do say that if they are, both the French and Prussian leaders number among their brave generals and great men, consummate asses. We have always regarded Bismarck, not only as a great statesman, but as one possessed with an indomitable pride, equalled by nothing save his iron will. Our idea of him has been shattered to a thousand fragments. He may be, must be a great statesman, but the interviewer from the New York *World* strips him of his borrowed plumage, and he stands before us a weak, trifling man, whining like a school boy to coax that have no sympathy for him, and pouring out his grievances thick and fast against King William, to an utter stranger. He confesses he is the 36th wheel to the Prussian wagon, and tells his interviewer that he used to be called into the councils, but is not any more. We would have thought, and indeed do think, that shame, if nothing else, would have prevented this man, whose reputation is world-renowned, from making these confidential communications, so humiliating to himself. It may be that there was such an interview, and that it is reported correctly, and that Bismarck did act and talk like a baby; but if it be true, then we have no hesitation to believing that a great statesman may be a consummate ass at one and the same time. But we do not think such combinations usually exist.

MELANCHOLY NEWS.

But a short time ago we announced the death, on the 6th inst., at Chicago of *Mr. David Wilkins*, a banker of that city. We learn to-day by private dispatches of the death at Detroit on the 26th inst. of *Mr. Charles Wilkins*, of that city, who had recently become associated with his brother, Alfred Wilkins, in a real estate and stock brokerage. These gentlemen were sons of the late David Wilkins, of this city, long known among us for his personal worth and great amiability of character. They were also brothers of our fellow citizen, Capt. James Wilkins, now engaged in the oil business. His deceased brothers were natives of this city, and were, for several years, engaged in the commerce of our rivers, and were always distinguished for their enterprise and probity. None of all our rivermen were more esteemed or stood higher in the respect and confidence of our shipping merchants. The premature death of such men in the very prime of their lives, and in the midst of their business activities will be felt as a loss to the communities in which they were located, and will be sorely lamented by numerous attached friends in this and other western cities where they were extensively known and highly valued for their personal qualities. David had accumulated a handsome competency and leaves a widow and eight children. Charles was unmarried. It will be a consolation to their friends to know that by the immediate family of the former at Chicago, and their sisters at Detroit, everything suggested by the tenderest affection, and most anxious solicitude was done with assiduous care to avert their calamity, but they had been marked for the sickle, and they have, in painful proximity of dates, in the noonday of their lives been gathered to their fathers "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue."

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff, in his reply to the note of Lord Granville, maintains his former position, and asserts that Russia will not be bound any longer by the treaty of 1856. So long as this controversy is confined only to words there will be no great harm done, but should Russia attempt to carry out her threat of abrogation, England must either forcibly interfere, or in plain words, be set down as a cowardly braggart. She has said so much, and what she has uttered has been so plain, that there is no loop-hole left for an escape from the consequences of her refusal to carry out her threats should the necessity for interference arise. More than ever will England be required to act decisively, now that Austria has assumed such a tone, that it has awakened in Russia a feeling of indignation over insulted honor.

But, as has been before said, it is utterly impossible to foretell what England will do. The Cabinet is divided, and the peace party appear to have the ascendency. But it is impossible to hold the English people much longer in a state of suspense. They will demand something more positive than Cabinet bickerings, and the Government will be compelled to regard their demand, be it what it may. The late exhibition in London over the French Republic, is a significant fact, proving the existence of well defined feelings of power and authority, residing in the breasts of the people, and their next effort will not be so readily checked. They cannot be ignorant of the insulting remarks that have been made about their Government in its relations to France, and must feel, just as we would feel, that the honor of their nation has been trifled with. There is necessarily, a more moderate tone adopted by any nation just before it is involved in actual war. It begins to count the cost, and looks with dread on the consequences that must ensue. But this conciliatory voice always comes too late to be of service, and generally after a nation has become so far involved that withdrawal is dishonor.

At the head of the present war movement in England, stands Lord Russell. He it was, who almost fathered the Crimean campaign, and almost forced the English nation into a war that never did accomplish much, if anything, and left England far worse injured in military prestige than was Russia. The cost of that war was not less than thirty thousand lives, and thirty million pounds, and it was paid to curb Russia, that in a decade of years thereafter, is stronger than she was before the Crimean campaign, while England is absolutely unprepared to go to war with any nation whatever. Nor has that war, beyond giving Turkey a little rest, been of any benefit to that empire. To-day she stands in more danger than she ever did before, and from a combination of circumstances, almost powerless to protect herself, or call to her aid the assistance of any other nation. And there is very little sympathy, if any, for her. Her history has been written in Christian blood, and the fact is, the world would be benefitted if her cruelties and crimes were placed beyond the power of repetition, even if by doing so Turkey was blotted as a nation from the face of the earth. She has only been "a curse to civilization." All, therefore, that Russell ever did, was to prop an empire for a few short months, that ought not to have had any prop at all, and to limit the power of a nation for the time being, well knowing that the restrictions thus imposed would be broken at the very earliest opportunity. For Russia is emphatically insulted and degraded by the terms of the treaty of 1856, and the proposal to call a peace Congress, and revise the treaty is proof that the civilized world considers that that treaty should be corrected and made to bear with less rigor on Russia.

Turkey is old and worn out. Her government is rotten to the heart's core. There is not within her limits any one principle, that a Christian nation, would not blush to espouse and advocate. If allowed to remain untouched for the present, her own lust and crimes would bring down upon her head unavoidable ruin, independent of the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 or any other treaty. There is not one redeeming feature in her history, except it be in Constantinople, where policy would demand from the Turkish Empire a more liberal government for that Cosmopolitan City.

Russia is young and hearty, and possesses to-day more true elements of greatness, than any power in Europe. Her resources as well as her strength are daily developing, and England is too small a power to check the giant, even although Russell so valiantly offers to resist. If there was a fair, moral principle at stake, it might arouse some sympathy for that principle, even if the world had none for Turkey. But there is not one. It is simply an attempt to bind a young and vigorous man down with burnt flax, and expect him to lie there satisfied and contented with the ignominy thrust upon him. There is scarcely even the shadow of an excuse, for if Russia is to be believed, not a single principle of the treaty of 1856 is to be abrogated that affects the mutual interests of other nations. All that is asked is, that the curb be taken from the mouth, and, in those things that affect no other nation materially, to be allowed the freedom of action.

As the case stands before the civilized world, both Russia and England are entitled to censure. Russia, in dictatorially asserting that of her own motion she intended to abrogate the treaty of 1856, she clearly has no right to do so, without first demanding a congress of nations to that treaty. Then if these unnecessary restraints are not taken from off her, she has a just and equitable right to appeal to war, and would have had the sympathy if not the aid of other nations. England is just as wrong, knowing as she well knew, that the treaty was unjust and oppressive, to flying into a rage over the circular of the Russian Government, and declaring that not an article in that treaty should be abrogated. It was meeting fire with fire, and was in no wise politic. In addition to that it was acting on matters not then in issue (the opening of the whole Eastern question) and which Russia had positively declared was not intended to be opened. While we have always thought Russia was in the wrong as the opinion, if there is a war, we believe England, and England alone, will be responsible, in endeavoring to force restrictions upon a great nation, that no nation would consent to have imposed. And if there is a war, then, the whole Eastern question will be opened, and the "sick man" cured forever.

A CONVENTION of Mississippi and Alabama teachers is proposed, to be held in Meridian, Mississippi, on Tuesday, December 27th, 1870, for the purpose of consultation upon all questions affecting the cause of education.

A REJOINDER.

EDITORS OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

Gentlemen: I was impelled by a sense of duty, a few days ago, to urge the people whose destiny is linked with mine, to take a greater interest in promoting the practical efficiency of their own schools; to run no risk of creating animosities but to *keep abreast of God's providences*, knowing that

"In the unceasing progress of the world,
A Kinder Spirit is at watch for us,
A Wiser Hand than ours, leads us."

In our community, I found none ready though many were willing to speak in behalf of their own schools. Possessing definite information that, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, there are large numbers of colored people with fine school buildings of their own, who from feeling of sympathy for their educational institutions, have not entertained the thought of giving them up I appealed to the people of these two cities to stand also by their schools; I referred to some of the difficulties in the way of a peaceful solution *at present* of the question of equal school privileges.

The appeal of mine, has been misrepresented and its language tortured by some one who, in your paper of Wednesday last, has attempted to extort from it a meaning unworthy of any man of right feeling.

I believe in the people with whom I am identified. I know, indeed that, in impulsive moments, actuated by misrepresentations, and prejudice, they may do a grievous wrong, for which they will be ready, when they see the wrong, to offer a full atonement. Having this faith, I am willing that those who have read and carefully considered the *facts* set forth in my former letter, published in your paper on the 7th, of November, shall pronounce a *Christian verdict*, uninfluenced by the sophistry of those, who for purposes of their own, would incite them to a course of action, injurious alike to themselves and to their friends.

The letter of a "Colored Teacher" which seems to deal more in unjust personalities than in dispassionate arguments in favor of the immediate abrogation of separate schools, deserves some notice. I pass over the brilliant exordium about the equality of man. My whole life has been an earnest protest against the proscription which so long deprived us of the rights of manhood. Also the trite observations about social equality, I care not to notice. The writer would have known what I meant when I referred to the social element in the school question if she had only taken time to reflect, soberly upon the matter.

But I wonder at the lapse of memory which she betrays, relative to the School laws of Pennsylvania. In the same connection when she says that those School laws "teach no such degrading sentiments as pervade the article, etc.," does she mean to imply that the association of colored teachers with colored children, or the association of colored people among themselves is degrading? Is not respectable? Yet, I can draw no other inference from her language.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, permit me to say that I never asserted, because I never believed, that there is anything *inherently* wrong in the co-education of the races. It is not only not *wrong* but absolutely *right*, whenever the proper time has come. It is now merely a question of expediency. In those places where there are no large centers of colored population, I believe separate Schools will soon be abolished. But here, for the best interest of colored children, *and only for their own interests*, I still insist that it is expedient that they should continue, for the present, in their own Schools.

The United States Government in establishing its system of National education, will act upon the principle that when a great blessing is to be conferred, it must be done *as to do the greatest good to the greatest number*. It may be a question for present and future statesmen to determine how long separate Schools shall be allowed to continue as the best instrumentality for effecting the desired object —the raising of the colored race to an equality of intellectual culture with the white race. Gratefully thanking you for granting me space in your valuable paper for this rejoinder which, for my own justification and a setting forth of my real views and meaning, I have been compelled to make, in consequence of having been so strangely misunderstood and misrepresented,

I remain your humble servant,
S. B. N.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

REMOVAL OF MOULD FROM LINEN.

Spots of mould on fabrics can, it is said, be removed from cotton or linen, by first rubbing them over with butter and afterwards applying potassa moistened with a little water, and then rubbing the spot, when all traces of it will disappear.

SWIFT'S GINGERBREAD RECIPE.

Ingredients, two teacups of molasses, one of butter; two teaspoons of ginger, one even full of bi-carbonate of soda, one teacup of warm water; flour enough to make a soft dough. After placed in the bake tin, flour your hands to pat it into shape, and with a knife cross out the top into squares or diamonds. Bake until "done."

TO CURE WARTS ON HORSES.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: I had a fine colt that had about twenty large warts on his breast, under his belly and in his ears. I was recommended to burn them out with caustic or a hot iron, which I tried, and found that both were slow and barbarous. One day I picked up a small piece of newspaper, and found the following recipe: "To cure warts on horses. Equal parts of spirits of turpentine and olive oil. Rub well every two or three days." This I tried, and it acted like a charm.

POTASH FOR PEACH TREES.

Dr. Geo. B. Wood, in a paper read before the American Philosophical Society, states that he believes the short life of peach trees is due to a deficiency of potash in the soil, and asserts that if this alkali be supplied to the tree so that it shall reach the small roots and be absorbed, the fruit-bearing power is restored and the fruit itself, prematurely perishing, is revived. He digs around the base of the stem of the tree a hole four or five inches deep and fills it with fresh wood ashes. The result is not only the regeneration of the tree, but its assured health.

PROTECTION FROM MALARIA.

A writer in Nature urges the use of mosquito netting as a protection from malarial miasmas. He claims to have had experience in the jungles of Ceylon, in Africa and in New Zealand, and to have found that he was thus protected from damp, chill, malarious air. The heat within the netting would differ by eight degrees from the night air without. As it has been recently asserted that cotton has the power of detaining the poisonous germs which float in the atmosphere, there may be more foundation to this theory than the mere experience of one man. Those who pass through malarious regions—such as pestiferous Panama for example, where one cannot pass a night with open windows without catching a bad fever—would do well to avail themselves of this possible and not difficult protection. The writer likens it to Davy's safety lamp.

HOW PHANTOM LEAVES ARE MADE.

Dr. Dickson of Edinburgh, thus describes how Phantom (or Skeleton) Leaves are made. Dissolve three ounces of carbonate of soda (washing soda) in forty ounces (two pints) of boiling water, adding one and a-half ounces of quick lime, previously slaked; boil this for ten minutes, let it settle, pour off gently the clear solution, place it over the fire to boil, and while boiling put in the leaves; boil them briskly for some time, say one hour, adding hot water occasionally, to supply the place of that lost by evaporation. Take out a leaf and place it in a vessel of clean water, rubbing it gently between the fingers under water. If the *epidermis* (upper surface) and *parenchyma* (under part) separate easily, the leaves may be removed from the boiling solution and subjected to the same treatment; but if they do not separate easily, continue the boiling somewhat longer, until they *do*.

To bleach the leaves, mix about a drachm of chloride of lime with a pint of water, adding sufficient acetic acid to liberate the chlorine. Steep the leaves in this till they are whitened, "about ten minutes generally,) taking care not to let them stay in too long, or they will become very brittle. Put them into clean water, and float them out on pieces of paper. Lastly, remove them from the paper before they are *quite* dry, and place them in a book or botanical press until wholly dried and ready for any desired arrangement.

A CHAPTER ON NAILS.

Every farmer who had occasion to drive a nail into seasoned oak posts knows its liability to bend and break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more kindly. Oil is still better, but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it. Another point observed is that boards become loosened usually from the rusting of the nails, which, communicating to the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, but the wearing away of the nail itself, rendering the fence or building shaky and insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough grease until it smokes, and then pouring it over the nails to be used. The grease will penetrate the pores of the iron, and cause the nails to last, without rusting, an indefinite period. Besides this, no trouble will then be experienced in driving them into the hardest wood. The reason is, that the coating of grease prevents contact by air, and consequently oxidation. Oxygen is the great destroyer of iron, and moisture is the inducing cause. Anything which is to keep from contact with the air is preserved indefinitely, and if it is kept dry the effect is measurably the same. Paint upon buildings prevents the contact of air and moisture. If the whole fence or building cannot be painted, the heads, at least, of the nails should be touched therewith.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

Heat, water and air, are things to be provided. Dust and insects are to be guarded against.

Heat.—Most plants will survive if the temperature gets below 40°; but no healthy growth or bloom can be looked for at a lower average daily temperature than 60° or 65°; it is better that the night temperature should fall 15° less than this. One difficulty with plants in our dwellings is that they are as hot at night as during the day.

Water.—Give water only where the plants need it. A plant with its roots constantly in mud cannot thrive. It is better to wait until the flagging of a plant shows that it needs water than to keep it constantly soaked. Sprinkling or showering should be done as often as possible. Take the plants to a sink or a bath-tub and give them a good dousing.

Air.—Do not be afraid of opening the windows whenever the outside air is not freezing. Give air every day when it is safe to do so. Not only will the plants be benefitted, but the atmosphere will be the better for human lungs.

Dust is a great obstacle to the successful growing of plants in the house. The showering we have recommended will help remove it, but all smooth-leaved plants, such as Camellias, Ivies and the like, should be occasionally sponged to keep the foliage clean and healthy.

Insects.—Don't have any. If the plants are daily looked over, and the thumb and finger properly applied, they will be kept in check. If a plant is badly infested by the green fly, put it in a box or under a barrel and smoke it thoroughly. If the red spider appears, as it will be apt to do in hot and dry rooms, smoke will not help it. Remove the plant into hospital and shower it daily. Frequent wetting and a moist atmosphere is the best remedy

BRIEF TOPICS.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

Lippincott for December says, in speaking of this great financier: "Possessing a keen and ready wit, though never a punster, he sometimes indulged in an epigrammatic remark. He was called upon one November morning by a western merchant anxious to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. B. for an accommodation given him, which had saved his property. Of athletic build, all sinew and muscle—in fact a regular "six-footer"—he was so demonstrative that in the warmth of his feelings the "grip" given his benefactor at parting fairly made the latter wince. As the door closed upon him, Mr. Biddle turned to a friend who had witnessed the interview, and observed, 'There, now, is a man in whose hands gratitude becomes a *vice*.'"

MR. BERGH VICTORIOUS.

The notorious den of Kit Burns, in Water street, New York, had a thorough cleaning out on the occasion of Mr. Bergh's raid at the head of a party of police, Monday night. A new dog and rat pit had been fitted up in the rear of his drinking saloon, and "cards" issued for a grand rat bait, with thirty-nine men of the baser sort had gathered to witness. After fifty or sixty rats had been slaughtered, the presiding genius brought on the real "sport" of the evening by pitting two ferocious bull dogs against each other in the arena, and they were carrying and tearing each other brutually when a sudden rush was heard outside, the door was burst in, and Mr. Bergh, with several officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, backed by Captain Allaire and a platoon of police, entered. The roughs flew to the back door and the windows, but they were guarded by blue coats and not a man escaped. All were locked up for the night after giving their names, and the hours made vocal with curses and ribald songs.

MARSEILLES.

The curious work that has been going on at Marseilles, under the rule of the "Reds," is described in late correspondence in London and Manchesterr papers. There seems to be little to choose between the rule of Clusert and that of the semi-established Government, between the Garde Civique and the Garde Nationale. These troops have encounters in the streets, in which men are shot dead, and citizens, such as may be from the excitement of the general row, frightened into cellars and other places of safe retreat. A favorite exercise of the Garde Civique is to picket the great square of Marseilles, the Cannebiere, and make sorties upon passing groups. The Garde Nationale finds practice in shooting Civiques from doorways. Train made a temporary alliance with Clusert on his arrival, and on the occasion of a review presented himself on a balcony in company with that "Grenedal;" but the dislike to Clusert was so great that the troops would not march by until he withdrew, and Clusert meadows—Mary Time on needles stood—
Don't believe old Fame's odd stories,
Never old Mary's earthly form,
For this neighbor's peroration
Raises in her soul a storm.

Nature's shade on blooming features
She pronounces paint and color,
And the eyes, deep lustrous shadow,
Borrowed, artful, feigning dolor.
Pressed and dwarfed she calls the prettiest,
Loveliest Cinderella's foot,
And the truest, noblest feeling
Does she style but falsehood's root.

Hopeless, like Cassandra's sorrow,
Is old Mary's clairvoyance,
For Miss Autumn she is happy
Midst old Envy's arrogance.
Neither Envy's slanderous efforts
Nor the jealousy of men
Rob her of her dearest treasures,
"Trust in God and trust in men."

A NOVELTY.

Pneumatic Passenger Cars in Chicago.

A pleasure trip on a new line of pneumatic cars was taken by seventy invited guests in Chicago, on Saturday last. The *Times*, of that city, describes the scene: The party left the dummy station at three o'clock, and soon arrived at Hyde Park, where the pneumatic car was found backed up to a portable engine at the rear of the depot. The car resembles an ordinary street car, excepting the peculiar formation of the roof, which looks like that of a palace sleeping car, and on this account it was at once dubbed "the palace street car" by the visitors. This heavy top renders the car about twice as heavy as others, and is of great importance to the pneumatic car, for it contains the propelling power. It consists of four hollow tanks, made of copper, braised together, and of sufficient capacity to hold 150 cubic feet of compressed air, and of sufficient strength to resist a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. These tanks are filled, or charged, by means of an air force-pump worked by the steam engine. Beneath the seats, on either side, at one end of the car are two small machines operated precisely the same as the ordinary steam engine, connected with the wheels by cranks. The engines are controlled by the conductor on the platform by means of a wheel placed in juxtaposition with the brake. One hand is used in operating the engines, without interfering seriously with the control of the brake.

"After the filling of the tanks, which occupied but a few minutes, the company was divided into two parties to accommodate the size of the car. The first load consisted of thirty men. The car started with the same celerity as one would drawn by a pair of horses, and bowled along very nicely at the rate of six miles an hour. The pressure on the gauge at starting was 145 pounds. After passing up the track for a mile, the car returned, making the last mile in a few seconds less than ten minutes, and the gauge indicated that only 30 pounds or pressure had been used. The car was reloaded and went another mile and one-quarter, when the pressure became exhausted. The tanks were only calculated to hold sufficient air to propel the car three miles, and it was so stated by Mr. Myers before the start was made. The trial was pronounced to be entirely satisfactory by the railroad men present, and some of them were quite enthusiastic in their praise of the invention and the inventor. The only objection made was to the slight noise of the exhaust in the little engines, and this, it is claimed, can be completely deadened by having them inclosed in boxes."

EQUINE INSTINCT.

How a Horse Rescued a Party of Men Lost on the Prairies.

Some years since a party of surveyors had just finished their day's work in the northwestern part of Illinois, when a violent snow storm came on. They started for their camp, which was in a grove of about eighty acres in a large prairie, nearly twenty miles from any other timber.

The wind was blowing very hard and the snow drifting so as to nearly blind them. When they thought they had nearly reached their camp, they all at once came upon tracks in the snow. These they looked at with care, and found to their dismay, that they were their own tracks.

It was now plain that they were lost on the great prairie, and if they had to pass the night there, in the cold and snow, the chance was that not one of them would be alive in the morning.

While they were all shivering with fear and the cold, the chief man of the party caught sight of one of their horses—a gray pony known as "Old Jack."

Then the chief said, "if any one can show us our way to camp, out of this blinding snow, Old Jack can do it. I will take off his bridle and let him loose, and we can follow him. I think he will show us the way to camp."

The horse as soon as he found himself free, threw his head and tail into the air, as if proud of the trust that had been put in him. Then he snuffed the breeze and gave a loud snort, which seemed to say: "Come on, boys! Follow me; I'll lead you out of this scrape." He then turned in a new direction and trotted along, but not so fast that the men could not follow him. They had not gone more than a mile when they saw the cheerful blaze of their camp-fires, and gave a loud huzza at the sight.

Diseases of the Lungs.

It is more particularly at this season of the year that we suffer most danger of contracting diseases of the lungs, and once contracted there is but one method of ridding the system, and that is a systematic course of treatment, such as is employed by Dr. Kyser, of No. 187 Liberty street. There is no knowing whether the hacking cough is merely a severe cold, or an actual lung disease, which, unless stopped, may ultimately prove fatal. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a remedy which has been more successful than any other, and, indeed, we know of no other that proposes to do and does what Dr. Kyser's remedy performs. Dr. Kyser claims that consumption is not the necessarily fatal disease it is popularly supposed to be, and that if the cure be taken in time, the ailment is quite manageable and capable of a decided cure. As Dr. Kyser says, he has had patients brought to his office whom even he deemed entirely beyond cure, and yet, after a judicious course of treatment they have recovered and regained their former health. Dr. Kyser has given the best years of his life to the study of the lungs and of consumption which makes such terrible ravages. After this protracted course of study, it would be strange if he was not competent to search for evidences of disease and treat it successfully where it does exist. The numerous cases in which this physician has combated consumption and restored health and vigor form a sufficient recommendation for his Lung Cure. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Kyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

GOLDEN DROPS.
GOLDEN DROPS.
GOLDEN DROPS.
GOLDEN DROPS.

Now we can furnish a strictly pure article of Medicinal Liquor that has been so difficult to get, and we have had quite a trouble to purchase an article that we can warrant to be pure, as there are so many spurious articles in the market. This we guarantee strictly pure for medicinal purposes. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S,
CORNER OF PENN AND SIXTH STREETS.

AN OLD FRIEND.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

City Standard Time.
96 FEDERAL ST. 96
GENTS' WATCHES
McFADDEN'S.
LADIES' WATCHES
ALLEGHENY.
Thos. M'Fadden Jr.

THE FINEST
Cream Bon Bons
AND
ASSORTED CANDIES
For Presents, can be Obtained at
GEORGE BEAVEN'S,
No. 112 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

HUCKEN'S PARKER HOUSE SOUPS.—Just received, an assortment of these celebrated Soups, put up in cans, all ready for the table:
Mock Turtle, Ox Tail,
Macaroni, Okra,
Julienne, Tomato.
For sale by JNO. A. RIMBACH & Co.,
Corner Liberty and Wood sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT $1.50.
All-Wool Felt Skirts,
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
At 50c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts.
At 87½c., Ladies' Boulevarde Skirts—embossed border.
At $1.50, All wool Square Shawls—large size.
At $3.00, All-wool Double Shawls—large size.
Ladies' and Children's
FURS.
Ladies & Children's Suits.
HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
Flowers and Feathers.
VELVETEENS.
Underwear,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Notions, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
160 and 162 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AN OPPORTUNITY
Seldom Offered
Is now opened for Investors and Capitalists to buy the guaranteed Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds of the
Indianapolis & Vincennes
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, as the following able opinion will explain for itself, to-wit:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1870.
GENERAL A. K. BURNSIDE, DEAR SIR,—We have examined the two contracts of guaranty, dated 1st of June instant, executed by the Pemsylvania R. R. Co., and deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., by one of which the Pa. R. R. Co. guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the exchanged or substituted bonds secured by the first mortgage of the Indianapolis and Vincennes R. R. Co. to Edward Pearce and William Goddard, Trustees, for $1,750,000, and by the other, of which the Pa. R. Co. guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Co. for $1,450,000, and we are of the opinion that these guarantees are in proper legal form to bind the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; that that Company is fully authorized by law to enter into such guarantees, and that the bondholders, in case of need, can bring suit in their own names respectively on the guarantee thus made with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for their benefit.
Yours, respectfully,
(Signed,) CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD,
Of Evarts, Choate & Southmayd

We concur in the above opinion.
(Signed,) MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE.

Only a LIMITED FEW of the above bonds remain unsold, at the fixed rate of 90 and accrued interest from May 1st. They have 20 years to run, pay 6 per cent. interest per annum, semi-annually; and, being GUARANTEED by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, makes them a desirable MONEY INVESTMENT as the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway bonds, guaranteed by the same Railroad (P. C. R. R.) Company.

FOR SALE BY
S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE.

P. S.—We are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the GOVERNMENT FUNDING LOAN of 1860, 1865 and 1868, approved July 14th, 1870. These three classes are: First—Twenty-five per cent. Gold Bonds; Second—fifteen year four and one-half per cent.; Third—thirty year five per cent. bonds. The terms are: Subscribers are required to deposit two per cent. of the amount subscribed, and payment may be made either in coin or in the bonds of the U. S. known as Five-Twenty Bonds at their par value. These bonds are registered and coupon, and in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. They are exempted from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States or taxation under State, municipal or local authority. Investors should report at once the amount of each kind of bonds wanted to
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
61 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUCTION LOTS
OF
Dress Goods,
PLAIDS,
AND
VELVETEENS!
VERY MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

FURS, FURS.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES
Astrachan Sacques
SEAL SACQUES,
Elegant Sable Sets,
AND ALL THE LOW GRADES
FURS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES.
M'CORD & CO.,
Offer the Largest Stock of the above Goods for inspection and at prices that cannot be rivalled for cheapness.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street.

WINE VINEGAR.
We are receiving a lot of CASKS and BARRELS of the celebrated
E. & M. Bollman
IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR out of a cargo just landed at Baltimore.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS
AND
Greenhouse Plants,
Cultivated and for sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Seed Store, 112 Smithfield Street, opposite P. O.
Oakland Greenhouses, on Fifth road, Fourth Avenue, Fifth Ward. Nurseries, on Squirrel Hill Avenue, Fifth Ward.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seasonable Goods,
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
ALL COLORS, STYLES AND FABRICS.
BLANKETS.
Heavy Coverlets,
Calico Comforts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Table Linens, &c.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 18c., Fast Colored Calicos—a special bargain
At 25c., Black and Colored Corded Poplins.
At 30c., Colored American Poplins.
Heavy Cloaking Cloths,
Cassimeres, Waterproofs,
All Kinds of Flannels,
Shawls, Skirts, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
160 and 162 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TO GET
THE BEST GOODS,
AND AT THE
Lowest Prices,
GO TO
HORNE & CO'S
GRAND
Clearance Sale
OF THEIR
MARKET STREET STOCK
PREPARATORY TO REMOVING THEIR
Retail Departments
TO
Library Building,
PENN STREET.
This is an absolute Clearance Sale, and prices of all Goods marked accordingly. Each and every department supplied with fresh and desirable Goods.
Underwear,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Woolen Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Felt Boulevarde Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets,
Worsted and Worsted Embroid's,
Trimmings,
Velveteens,
Fancy Goods, &c.
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.

No. 110 Market St.,
PITTSBURGH.
C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Notions, Fancy Goods and Toys,
Offer to dealers their large and well selected assortment of the above classes of goods.
The Foreign Goods were imported direct by ourselves before the present European war. All of our Stock was Purchased for Cash, and those who favor us

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

no27:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1870.

Our local money market is without marked change. Loans continue easy—the supply of ready means fairly meeting the demand.

There is but little doing in the stock market to-day; the few transactions reported are so close upon previous prices that we make no change in the quotations.

The New York market is a shade more active, and in the Railway list especially prices have advanced somewhat. Gold has gradually fallen off, and closes at 4 p. m. ⅛ per cent lower than the early morning quotations. Pacific advices from Europe have caused the decline in gold, and revived confidence in the stock market, where it will be seen, prices have risen as gold declined, and to about the same extent.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113¾
5-20—1862	107⅜	107⅜
" 1864	106⅜	106⅜
" 1865	107	107
" 1865 new	106⅜	106⅜
" 1867	106⅜	106⅜
" 1868	106⅜	106⅜
10-40s	103⅜	103⅜
Currency 6's	110½	110½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92¾	93¾
Erie	73	73
Erie pref.	85	85
Reading	101¾	104¾
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Fort Wayne	93	93
Pac. Mail	43¾	43¾
Pacific R'l Common	60¾	60¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	91¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	32¾
Wabash	51¾	52
Do. preferred	74	74
Adams Express	66¾	66¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, November 28, 1870.

Gold weak and dull all day; opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾. Loans 1 to 2 per cent. Carrying clearances about $20,000,000. Government firmer. Stocks strong, and advanced ¼@1 per cent. State securities dull. Sterling exchange, 9. Money market close at 6@6 per cent.

Coupons of 1881, 113¾; five-twenties, '62, 107⅜; do '64, 107; new, '65, 106⅜; new, '67, 106⅜; new, '68, 106⅜; ten-forties, 103⅜; currency sixes, 110½.

Missouris 92; Tennessees, old, 69¾; do new, 58¾; Virginias, new, 62; do old, 64; North Carolinas, old, 40; do new, 39.

Stocks—Western Union Tel. Co. 83; Quicksilver, 40; Mariposa 8½; do, preferred, 19½; Adams Express 66½; Wells Fargo, 75; Merchants' Union Express 45½; United States Express 25½; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 92¾; Erie, 73¾; do preferred, 85; Hudson River 120; do, 123; Reading 101¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 92¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 103; North Illinois, 85; Chicago & Rock Island 111¾; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne 93¾; New Jersey Central 100¾; St. Paul 69¾; do, preferred, 85¾; Wabash 52; do, preferred 75; Fort Wayne 93¾; Terre Haute 35; do, preferred 50; Chicago & Alton 118½; do, preferred 132; Ohio & Mississippi 32¾; C. C. & I. 89¾; Burlington & Quincy 131; Lake Shore 93¾; Illinois Central 124.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, November 28, 1870.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. W. Rose, Chicago ..... 1 car
S. Fleming & Bro., Chicago ..... 1 car
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago ..... 1 car
H. A. Fahrney, Chicago ..... 6 cars
D. Berner, Chicago ..... 1 car
P. Thompson, Chicago ..... 1 car
P. Valentine, Chicago ..... 1 car
R. Dix, Chicago ..... 2 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago ..... 2 cars
Mason & Hagan, Chicago ..... 2 cars
Hamilton & Rogers, Chicago ..... 2 cars
S. Rose & Bro., Chicago ..... 6 cars
L. Rose & Co., Chicago ..... 6 cars
M. Kaufman, Chicago ..... 1 car
Yeagley & Co., Chicago ..... 4 cars
A. Cohn, Chicago ..... 1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline ..... 4 cars
Beaty Bro., Bowers ..... 1 car
Wm. Gordon, Canton ..... 1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton ..... 1 car
H. H. Atkinson, Damascus ..... 1 car
Mr. Hall, Canton ..... 1 car
R. R. Rose, Jamestown ..... 1 car
Pregold, C. & P. RR. ..... 5 cars
Total 65
Total last week 65

In addition to these forty-five cars from the west, there were about 25 head driven in from the adjoining country, and in all there were about eleven hundred on sale. This although not a large supply, comparatively speaking, was, nevertheless, in excess of the demand to-day, as the market was very sluggish, and there were some, we do not know how many, left over unsold. The low price of hogs and great abundance of poultry, as will be expected, has curtailed very materially the consumption of beef, and consequently butchers, generally, did not buy as liberally as usual, and this accounts for the falling off in the demand. Stock cattle were also slow, the number of stock buyers in attendance being smaller than usual, though there was no quotable decline in prices, nor was there, so far as we could discover any change in the grades of cattle coming forward, and if there have been a big supply, a decline would have been almost inevitable. As it is, we quote cheap cattle to-day nominal and if there have been a big supply, a decline would have been almost inevitable. As it is, we quote cheap cattle to-day nominal at 3@3½ for common to medium, and 3½@3¾ for choice.

BEANS—The receipts have been large recently and the market is dull and prices are weak, and tendency downward; may be quoted at $1.50@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 5@7c.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 13@15c. for Western Reserve; 14@15c. for Ohio Factory and 16 for Ohio Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—Sales @12@18 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrels.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21, in a jobbing way, 23@25c for small lots.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@8 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.50, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

CURRANTS—Are dull in good supply, but unchanged; $@$ per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, notwithstanding the scarcity, things have been small; may be quoted nominally at 8@8½ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of peaches at 8@8½ for quarters, and 10@11¾c for halves. Apples, 3@3½—sliced, 6@6½. Blackberries, 12@ 4 cents.

EGGS—The receipts seem to be increasing, and the market is easier, though prices have not yet no quotable change in prices; 27@28c for packed and 30@32c for fresh.

FEATHERS—Remain unchanged and improving but there is no change whatever in prices; No. 1 live geese, 62@65—in small lots, 68@70.

FLAX—The market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at $2.30@2.35 for spring wheat, $2.35@2.50 for red winter and $2.45@2.50 for white—in sacks, about 25 cts. per bbl under these quotations. Rye Flour is dull at $5.00@5.25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The grain market is quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important. Wheat is in fair milling demand at last week's prices, $1.32@1.40 for red, and $1.35@ 1.45 for white. Oats quiet and unchanged at 42@45 buying, and 46@47 selling that is for round lots. There is considerable inquiry for Corn, both old and new, and we think the supply the market is stronger though prices are without quotable change; 60@65 for new and 70@75 for old, in small lots, buying and selling 60 for old. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@ 85. Barley continues quiet and nominally unchanged; $1.50@2.00 for spring, and $1.60@1.80 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet and devoid of a single new or important feature worthy of special notice. The demand continues rather light, while prices although weak, have undergone no change in quotations.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21¾; Good 21; Fair, 20. Ordinary, 19@19½. Java, 28; Laguayra, 24. Mocha, 30. Roasted Coffees, 33 in papers, 34.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¾@12¼c for old, and 12@12¾c for new. Crushed, 10¾@11c. Coffee, 10¾@11¼c. Box Sugars, 11@12. Demerara, 12¾ @13¾. Refined—Standard Hards, 14¾; A, 13¾; Hards, 13¾; C, 13¼@13½.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elders, 38@37; Lovering, 42@43; other brands, 40@50.

MOLASSES—New crop New Orleans, 80; old, 80; Porto Rico 60@70; Demarara 75.

HAY—Sold in Allegheny to-day at $16@17, and the offerings will be larger than usual.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $3.25@3.50 per bbl.

HIDES—Sales at 8@9½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and country at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra, $1.14@1.15, and 80@85c for No. 2.

MILL FEED—Sales of middlings at $1.50@ 1.75, according to quality. Seconds may be quoted at $1.30@1.35.

POULTRY—The stock is very much reduced, dealers generally having succeeded in getting rid of what was left on Saturday, and it is probable, owing to the recent glut and consequent low prices, that the receipts for the season to come will be light.

POTATOES—Sales of Prime Peach Blows at 55 on track and $1 in store. Sweets quoted steady at $4@4.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—We can report large arrivals of green meats from the west, and within a couple of weeks new bacon will be ready for market.

SEEDS—Clover seed, in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at $6@6.25. Nothing doing in timothy seed. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.10@2.12, and little or none offering.

BAGS—Quoted at 6@6½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply; may be quoted at 50@55c per bushel.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, November 28, 1870.

There was some little excitement in the crude market to-day, for this month and next—beyond that there seems to be little or no disposition to do anything at present, but little offering and not much inquiry for it. The excitement to which we have referred, may be attributed the fact that there is thought to be a good many seller options and for 1870, which will have to be settled between now and January 1st, and as rumors are rife, that a "corner" is contemplated, the shorts are beginning to feel a little uneasy, and are inclined to buy now to cover their contracts. The fact that there is very little inquiry for oil beyond January 1st, confirms this view of the matter, and there can be no doubt but that the shorts are responsible for the present flurry. It is true, some of our refiners may be obliged to buy between now and the 1st of 1871, but as a general thing, they are pretty well fixed, having bought crude when they sold refined, and hence it is fair to infer that the shorts will be the principal buyers from now until the close of the year, and was it not for the fact the shorts will require a considerable amount of oil, an advance in the price of crude, in the present aspect of affairs, would be almost impossible. In case the shorts should succeed in "covering" their sales for this year, there being no other purchasers of crude, of consequence, it ought naturally under the pressure of the heavy production go back again.

CRUDE.

Sales in lots of 4,000 bbls for November at 9 7-16; 5,000 do at 9¾; 1,000 do spot at 9¾; showing an advance of ⅛@⅜ as compared with Saturday's sales. Seller December 9¾; seller first half 1871, 9; buyer same time, 8½@8¾.

REFINED.

Very dull—not a single sale reported, prices unchanged. Spot, or November 20, December, 23½; January to March, 22½; January to June, 23½; April to June, 24.

OIL BARRELS.

Unchanged and quiet. Sales of city make on spot at $1.02. Country barrels may be quoted at $1.01.

SHIPPING CRUDE.

Model O W, 334, account O S Goldrick; same, account D C Herbst; Fairview O W, 160, account J Goldrick; Spray O W, 144, account J S Hepler; Fairview O W, 160, account J B Barclay; Duncan & Young, 76, account Eagle O W; Brilliant O W, 158, account J B Barclay; Jefferson O W, 74, account J S Marshall; Precious O W, 76, account Duncan & Young; Standard O W, 76, account Parker & Young; Jefferson O W, 74, account O S Goldrick; Truth Bros, 76, account same; Commercial O W 154, account D C Herbst; Penn O W, 76, account Duncan & Young.—Total, 2,320 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. W. P. RR.

Montour, H. & Co., 170 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Keystone Refining Co., 338 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Co., 341 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Logan Bros & Co., 339 bbls refined to Waring, K & Co, Phila.

Hope Mine & Warings, 382 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,621 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. & PENNA RR.

Prescott, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila's.

J. A. McKee, 200 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Hope Mine & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Penn Bros. & Co., 200 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Keystone Bro. & Co., 207 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 200 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Clarion Oil Co., 1197 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bros. & Co., 404 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Hope Mine & Co., 60 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 495 bbls refined to Warden, Fla Co., Phila's.

Total ..... 3,469 bbls.

[By P. & A. Line.]

Philadelphia, Nov. 28—12 M.—Refined—Market completely denuded; some few contracts for refined, for this months delivery might be bought for a trifle less than 9; but suppose none of this description for sale. Crude—January 23½; January and February, 23½; March and April, 23½; sales 1,000 Wednesday at 23½. Seller December 1st to 15th 23½; November 29th, 23½; December 1st to 15th 23½; December—last half—23½; January and February, 23½; March and April, 23½; April and June 24. Crude 10@11½.

New York.

Nov. 28, 1870.—Crude 9; refined 23½. Crude may be completely denuded; some few contracts for refined, for this months delivery might be bought for a trifle less than 9; but suppose none of this description for sale. Crude—January 23½; January and February, 23½; March and April, 23½; April and June, 24. Crude 10@11½.

New York.

Nov. 28, 1870.—Crude 9; refined 23½ to 24 in the market, but there is probably a good deal of the inability of buyers and sellers to get together; there has been no sales to speak of to-day, it is now the day of reckoning, all are anxious to get settled, and the Philadelphia have been sold at 23½, best at closing rates.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Nov. 28—3:35 P. M.—Market rather lower. Crude at 9@9 1-16 spot; refined 23½ @ 24 cts. Weather clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—Cotton opened dull, but closed active. Flour dull but unchanged; receipts of winter 26,000 bbls, of spring 1,000 bbls. Wheat dull and irregular; No. 2 fall 94@94½; No. 3 fall 87@87½; No. 2 red winter 91@91½; No. 3 red 84@84½. Corn dull and declined 1@1½c; No. 2 mixed 42½@43c. Oats dull. Barley dull. Whiskey firmer, 91c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork 22@22.50. Lard 13½@14c. Bulk meats 8½@9c. Bacon 12½@13½c. Hogs steady at 3.50@4.00. Receipts 6,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 28, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet.

WHEAT—In fair demand but lower by 2½@ 3c, closing quiet at $1.05@1.05¾ for No 2 spring; this afternoon dull.

CORN—No 2 mixed dull at 62¾c; this afternoon nominal and No 2 ⅛c higher, closing at 63½c.

RYE—No 2 dull at 70@71c.

BARLEY—No 2 steady and quiet, with sales at 86c.

HIGHWINES—Firmer at 88c for wood and 84¾c for iron bound.

PORK—Mess steady, with sales at $19.25@ 19.50 cash and $18.50 seller December, January, February and March.

LARD—Firm at 12@12¾c.

HOGS—Live opened steady, but closed dull at $6.25@6.75; dressed steady at $7@7.50; receipts live 3,000.

CATTLE—Dull at $3.25@7.50.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo nominal.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; middling upland 16¾. Flour opened firm but closed dull, western State $4.95@5.25; extra, $5.80@ 6.30; choice, $5.95@6.30; extra Ohio $5.80@6.25; St. Louis $6.10@6.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal $4.50. Whiskey firm at 90¾ cents. Wheat dull and declined 1c; old spring $1.35; Canada, $1.30@1.40; No 1 red Winter, $1.45@ 1.45½; white Michigan, $1.43@1.60. State, $1.46; new spring, $1.36@1.37. Barley dull but unchange; State 90@$1.05. Malt quiet. Corn is dull and nominal: No 1 mixed 80@86c; new, 85 @88c. Oats dull and dropping; Western, 47@ 52c; Ohio, 52@53c; State, 50@53c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops quiet and weak. Coffee in good demand at full prices. Sugar; Cuba 9¾c, Muscovado 10¾@11c. Molasses—New Orleans 70@76c. Rice dull and unchanged. Crude petroleum 12½@12¾c; refined 23¾c. Total stock of grain—Wheat 2,700,000; corn 175,000 bbls; oats 2,000,000 bbls; rye 160,000; barley 408,000. Mess pork $23.00@23.25; new $22.75@23.00; prime pork $18.25@19.00; new $20.00. Beef—Mess 10@15c; extra $15@16; packet $@$. Hams smoked 23@24; prime mess 25@26c; India mess 29@31; hams plain 14@15c; shoulders 9@9½c; short rib middles 10c. Lard dull, 13¾c, western reserve. Butter 14@30c; State 30@35c. Cheese steady, 10@16c.

LATEST.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extras $5.70@6. Wheat—No 1 spring $1.36@1.38¾; No 1 red winter amber $1.43@1.45. Rye quiet. Oats dull and declined; western 49@52c; Ohio 52@53c. Corn dull but unchanged; new 84@ 86c; old 86@91c. Mess pork $23.50; new $23; December $20; January $19.50. Beef and bacon quiet. Lard 13¾@13¾c; limed 13¾@13¾c. Cheese steady, 10@16c.

Live Stock

NEW YORK, November 28.—Beeves; not doing as well as expected; weather warm and city crammed with cheap poultry; total receipts 6,700, with 4,900 to-day; prices about the same as last Monday, but prices over more hence dealers lose money, nearly all selling; market very heavy at the following prices: So for bulls, 10@12c for Texans, 12@13c for most of medium western cattle, 14@15c for good to choice, with a few extras at 16c, the average being 13c; a drove of 100 Kentucky brought, coarse, 7 cwt, 12½c, 61 pounds per cwt, 7c; State, 6¼ cwt, 12¾c; 56 pounds per cwt, and a car Canada, 6 cwt, 11c; 130 Texans, 5 cwt, 9@10c; 100 from Ohio, 5 cwt, 9@10c. Sheep; receipts 34,500, with 12,800 to-day; selling slowly and scarcely as well as last week, at 5½@6¾c for sheep and 8@7¾c for lambs; one lot choice Canada sheep, 136 pounds, brought 6¾c; 60 of 120 pounds, 6¾c; one car of 90 pounds, 5¾c one car Ohio, 80 pounds, at 4¾c one car, 70 pounds, 3½c, one car Canada lambs, 80 pounds, 7c. Hogs: receipts 28,700 for the week and 11,000 to-day; market slow and depressed at 6¾@7c for live and 8¾@9c for dressed; two cars Ohio, 242 pounds, alive, brought $6.81 per cwt.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Cotton steady; middling 15¾c. Flour dull and drooping; family $5.50@5.75; fancy $6.25@6.50. Wheat dull and drooping at $1.15@1.18. Corn firm at 58c. Rye steady at 82@85c. Oats firm; No 2, 42@45c. Barley dull and drooping at $1.00@1.08. Groceries; demand fair and market firm. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 30c. Butter dull and declined to 28@34c. Cheese steady at 14@ 20¾c. Clover seed active and advanced to $9.75@10.00. Timothy seed active and firm at $5.25@5.50. Pork quiet and weak; small sales at $19.00 but not offered freely. Lard quiet and weak; steam 13¼c; kettle 13¾. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 18¾c for shoulders; 19¾c for sides; 18 to 25 days in salt and fully cured ¼c higher. Hogs opened firm and closed dull; weather dull; closing at $6.25@ 6.50 for live; $7.00@7.50 asked for dressed; buyers bidding 50. Receipts for two days of 10,300 head. Whisky quiet and weak at 89@ 90c. Gold 1.11. Exchange 1-10 discount. Money active.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—Tobacco sales, 27 hhds, $5.50@6.50; common to good logs, $6.75 @10¾ low to medium leaf. Bagging firm. Hemp and flax, 28c. Cotton dull; middling, 15¾c. Flour quiet and weak; ex. family, $5.25. Grain dull, with nominal changes. Weather too warm for operations, held at $5.75@6.00. Provisions active; sales, 500 bbls. mess pork; on spot, 19.00 for new; 18.50 for old. 600 bulk meat; packed shoulders, 70; sides, clear rib, 19¾c; do. clear, 19¾c. Lard in tierces held 13c. Whisky steady, 84c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 28.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm; amber Michigan $1.20@; No. 1 red Wabash $1.31; No. 2 do, $1.25; No 3 red $1.08. Corn dull and declined 2c; No. 1 6¾c; new yellow 55c; new high mixed 56c; new low mixed 54c. Oats dull and declined 1c; Michigan 46c. Cloverseed steady at $5.70. Freights firm to Buffalo at 6c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, with Ohio and Indiana at $1.30@1.35. Corn weak; 58@59c and yellow 63c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 50@53c. Rye firm at 70@86c. Pork—mess $24 retail. Bacon quiet, with clear rib sides at 18c. Hams 20c. Whiskey firm at 91@92c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—Flour dull; family winter $5.75@6.50. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1.40@1.42; white $1.48@1.50. Rye 93c. Corn steady; yellow 86@88; new 78@80c. Oats 53@55c. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 15¾c; refined 23¾c. Whiskey firm at 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 28.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower by 2@3c; No. 1 red winter offered at $1.24@1.25, without buyers. Corn dull and a shade lower; 58c offered for new shelled. Oats steady at 48c. Petroleum unchanged; refined 20c; crude quiet at $4.00.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 28.—Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No 1 $1.05, No 2 $1.03¾. Oats; No 2 lower, 43c. Corn rejected dull, 56c. Rye; No 1 nominal, 71c. Barley; No 2 dull, 78c. Hogs unchanged, $7@7.50.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 28.—Cotton in light demand but firm at 14¾c; receipts 7,709 bales; exports 2,176 bales. Flour—superfine $4.75@5.50. Corn dull and drooping at 65c. Oats 47c. Hay $25@28. Bran 21@22c. Lard 14¾@15c. Pork $22.50.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—Cotton firm; middlings 15¾c; sales of 6,800 bales; receipts 5,300 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,500 bales; to continent 3,400 bales; to Bremen 2,500 bales; stock 92,000 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Dry Goods dull and a shade lower; Masonville 15c; Lonsdale 15c; Great Falls No 2 15c; Gold Medal 12¾c; Hallowell No 2 12c. Others are unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 28.—28 sks feed, Kell & Richart; 26 do chops, Rainey & Allen; 25 do barley, Spencer, McK & Co; 159 do do, S Brennan; 7 bbls eggs, 2 kgs lard, 32 sks rags, W H Graff; 2 bbls bonnity, J H Lozier; 4 doz oil cloths, Fahnestock & B; 12 bales b corn, Van Gorder & S; 29 sks d peaches, 56 do p nuts, I Dickey & Co; 200 bbls flour, Seghorr & S; 50 bales b corn, J Connor; 17 do do, Kellenberger & B; 1 car b meat, J P Hanna; 30 bxs candles, R & A Carson; 15 do do, F Ernst & Co; 10 kgs pigs feet, E H Myers & Co; 350 bush wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde; 50 bxs candles, Arbuckles & Co; 10 kgs pigs feet, J H Lippincott & Co; 2 bbds shoulders, F Sellers; 10 bbls l oil, Reese Owens; 15 bbls whisky, H Evert; 8 bcs lard, 2 bbls sausage, Baggins Bro. Hemp and flax, 28c. Cotton dull; middling, 15¾c. Flour quiet and weak; ex. family, $5.25. Grain dull, with nominal changes. The weather too warm for operations, held at $5.75@5.80

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28, 1870.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
	29.25	29.26	29.29
Height of Barometer	30.20	30.14	30.14
Change since last report	.03	.06	
Thermometer	42°	65°	49°
Change in last 24 hours	8°	6°	8°
Direction of wind	N. W.	S. W.	
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	2	
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.02	
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx.	A	A.	Cl'm
Amount of cloud			
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather	clr'	Fair	Fair

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow; 6, cloudy; 7, sky covered.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Closing night of St. Bridget's Fair.

Grand distribution of prizes to-night at St. Bridget's Fair.

Grand Combination Concert to-night at St. Bridget's Fair.

Be sure and go to the Concert at St. Bridget's Fair to-night.

New Mail Train on the "Panhandle" leaving the city at 7:15 A. M.

"Aaron Burr" is the subject of the Rev. W. H. Milburn's lecture for Thursday night.

The New Savings Bank in the Seventeenth ward promises to be a success. $50,000 of the capital stock has already been taken.

Hear O. S. Fowler in Library Hall to-day at 2:30 to Ladies on "Female Health," and this evening at 7:30 to both sexes on "Life, Health and Self Culture. Both free.

The members of Hampton's Battery will take notice that a meeting for the transaction of important business is called for Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock sharp.

Letters held for postage, Nov. 27th, 1870: Giblin, Bridget, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c. Noel, Mrs. Rebecca, East Waterford, Pa., 2c. Smith, T. A., Wheatland, Pa., 6c.

The Republican voters of the Twentieth ward will meet at the usual places for holding elections on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., to nominate candidates for Councils and ward offices.

Ninety Days.—Daniel McWilliams charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct on oath of Catharine McWilliams, was before Justice Krehan, was, after a hearing committed to the Work house for ninety days.

Slight Fire.—A slight fire occurred in the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Barnhill, in East Liberty yesterday morning. The fire caught in the roof, which was partially destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is but trifling.

Going East.—Mr. James B. Dodge, the enterprising book-seller and stationer, of No. 56 Fifth avenue, second floor, has left for the East this evening, to be absent a week on holiday goods. Look out for something nice when he returns.

Larceny.—Yesterday afternoon some adroit thief stole $250 from the auction room of N. Whiting & Co., on Wood and Fourth Wood street. The money had been counted and laid on a shelf back of the counter, from where it was stolen.

Locating.—There is a township in Lickingcounty, Ohio, named Eden, in which there is no school house. It votes the Democratic ticket almost unanimously, and evidently has never yet taken of the fruit of the tree of knowledge to any alarming extent.

Rejoinder.—We ask the attention of our readers to a communication signed S. B. N. (should read "S. A. N.," but type will get in the wrong place,) which appears on our second page, and if it was well known and highly esteemed in educational circles.

Sudden Death.—Hugh Parkin was found dead in his bed at his residence, corner of Forty-eighth and Hatfield streets, Seventeenth ward, yesterday morning. Coroner West was notified of the death and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

Admitted to Practice.—In the Common Pleas Court, on Saturday, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier on the Bench, on motion of Thomas Lazear, Esq., Mr. John W. McDowell, of Washington, Pa., was admitted to practice in the Courts of this county.

The Season Tickets for Thomas' Concert will be sold on Thursday next, December 1st. None but season tickets will be sold on that day. On Friday and Saturday single or separate concert will begin on Friday morning, December 2d. Place of sale, Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, 122 Wood street.

Temperance Meeting.—At half past seven o'clock this evening Division No. 6 of the Sons of Temperance will hold a public meeting at their hall, above the Dollar Savings Bank on Fourth avenue. Mr. James Onslow will deliver a brief address, and will recite an original poem entitled "The Drunkard."

Held for Trial.—Pat Evans was arrested Saturday night for drunkenness by officer Huston, and when the officer made the arrest Evans assaulted him. Information was made charging Evans with assault and battery and resisting an officer, and after a hearing he was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Editors Gazette: In your mention of the names as candidates suggested at the preliminary meeting in the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, you have probably neglected to mention Colonel Gibbin, Bridget, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c. Noel, Mrs. Rebecca, East Waterford, Pa., 2c. Smith, T. A., Wheatland, Pa., 6c.

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The Season Tickets for Thomas' Concert will be sold on Thursday next, December 1st. None but season tickets will be sold on that day. On Friday and Saturday single or separate concert will begin on Friday morning, December 2d. Place of sale, Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, 122 Wood street.

Temperance Meeting.—At half past seven o'clock this evening Division No. 6 of the Sons of Temperance will hold a public meeting at their hall, above the Dollar Savings Bank on Fourth avenue. Mr. James Onslow will deliver a brief address, and will recite an original poem entitled "The Drunkard."

Held for Trial.—Pat Evans was arrested Saturday night for drunkenness by officer Huston, and when the officer made the arrest Evans assaulted him. Information was made charging Evans with assault and battery and resisting an officer, and after a hearing he was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Editors Gazette: In your mention of the names as candidates suggested at the preliminary meeting in the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, you have probably neglected to mention Colonel

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Remonstrances and Communications—Reports of Committees—Ordinances and Resolutions.

A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils, of the city of Pittsburgh, was held yesterday, (Monday,) Nov. 28th, at two o'clock P. M.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Gallaher, Gross, Herron, House, K. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lanfman, Liddell, Little, Lloy , Morrow, Murdock, Jr., Murray, McEwen, McCarthy, Rafferty, Schmitt, Scully, Seely and Wilson.

On motion of Mr. HERRON, Mr. Gross was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Coffin presented a petition for the reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. House, a communication from the Board of Health relative to the nuisance on Locust street, occasioned for the want of drainage, and recommending the passage of an ordinance to abate the nuisance. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Rafferty, the petition of Mr. Duffy asking a reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Morrow, a petition asking for the grading and paving of Vine street. Referred.

Also, for a uniform grade on Shingess street. Referred.

Also, a communication from John Flinn relative to the construction of the Fifth avenue sewer, setting forth that the work done by him on said sewer was in accordance with instructions from the City Engineer, and that the Courts have refused to allow payment for the same, and that the Councils make provision for the payment of the bill.

On motion of Mr. RAFFERTY the matter was referred to a committee of five for examination and settlement. Messrs. Rafferty and Burgwin were appointed; in C. C. Messrs. D. L. Fleming, Hare and Graham were appointed.

Mr. Morrow, a resolution authorizing the contractor to delay the paving on Shingess street until the grade is changed.

Mr. Morrow, the bill of Charles Kramen for $50 for laying out high and low water lines on Monongahela river, and moved that the bill be paid.

Mr. KEHEW moved that it be referred to the Wharf Committee, with power to act. Adopted.

"Aaron Burr" is the subject of the Rev. W. H. Milburn's lecture for Thursday night.

The New Savings Bank in the Seventeenth ward promises to be a success. $50,000 of the capital stock has already been taken.

Hear O. S. Fowler in Library Hall to-day at 2:30 to Ladies on "Female Health," and this evening at 7:30 to both sexes on "Life, Health and Self Culture. Both free.

The members of Hampton's Battery will take notice that a meeting for the transaction of important business is called for Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock sharp.

Letters held for postage, Nov. 27th, 1870: Giblin, Bridget, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c. Noel, Mrs. Rebecca, East Waterford, Pa., 2c. Smith, T. A., Wheatland, Pa., 6c.

The Republican voters of the Twentieth ward will meet at the usual places for holding elections on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., to nominate candidates for Councils and ward offices.

Ninety Days.—Daniel McWilliams charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct on oath of Catharine McWilliams, was before Justice Krehan, was, after a hearing committed to the Work house for ninety days.

Slight Fire.—A slight fire occurred in the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Barnhill, in East Liberty yesterday morning. The fire caught in the roof, which was partially destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is but trifling.

Going East.—Mr. James B. Dodge, the enterprising book-seller and stationer, of No. 56 Fifth avenue, second floor, has left for the East this evening, to be absent a week on holiday goods. Look out for something nice when he returns.

Larceny.—Yesterday afternoon some adroit thief stole $250 from the auction room of N. Whiting & Co., on Wood and Fourth Wood street. The money had been counted and laid on a shelf back of the counter, from where it was stolen.

Locating.—There is a township in Lickingcounty, Ohio, named Eden, in which there is no school house. It votes the Democratic ticket almost unanimously, and evidently has never yet taken of the fruit of the tree of knowledge to any alarming extent.

Rejoinder.—We ask the attention of our readers to a communication signed S. B. N. (should read "S. A. N.," but type will get in the wrong place,) which appears on our second page, and if it was well known and highly esteemed in educational circles.

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Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred on the Panhandle Railroad near Noblestown, Sunday evening, resulting in the death of Frank Diamond. The engineer of the freight train, Diamond, about eleven o'clock, saw the man on the track, but in the darkness did not know it was a man, and supposed the object before him was some animal. The unfortunate man was knocked down, and the train passed over him. Conductor Wells, on the train, being unable to find that official after his return, we are unable to announce the result.

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Rev. Father Daniel S. Devlin, brother of Rev. Father M. F. Devlin, of St. Paul's Cathedral, died after a very brief illness at his mother's residence in Baldwin township yesterday afternoon. He had been visiting at the latter residence to spend a few days with his mother, and complained of feeling slightly unwell. He was not seriously ill up to a few hours before his death, when he suddenly struck down and expired from an affection of the heart. The deceased was thirty-four years of age, and since ordained had had charge of congregations in various portions of the Pittsburgh Catholic Diocese. Recently he was pastor of St. Augustine's, at Soho, and at the time of his death was attached to St. Paul's Cathedral. He was generous, charitable and kind-hearted, and as a pastor beloved and popular with all classes. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning. A Solemn High Mass for the repose of the eternal welfare will be celebrated in the Cathedral at ten o'clock, after which the funeral will proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

Not as it Should Be.

The sidewalk on Federal street, Allegheny, at the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which has been a neglected nuisance for a year or two past, is at last being repaired by the Railway Company, but in an insufficient and unsatisfactory manner. Only two lines of stepping stones are being laid, these are about one foot wide each, so that two feet is what the Company allows the citizens to connect the sidewalk fourteen feet wide on the one hand with the street on the other. If two pedestrians meet on this narrow place there will be no difficulty, but if each is accompanied by his wife, a question of precedence at once arises that can only be settled by one or the other taking to the cobble stones and mud in wet weather. We blame the officer of the road who directed the work, for his allegedly way of repairing the walk, and we will ask the Street Commissioner if he accepts the repair as a compliance with the ordinance. We feel sure that the better sentiment of the road would neither authorize or sanction a repair so inadequate, and we feel sure also that no private citizen need apply for official permission to leave his sidewalk in a condition so annoying as this will be to the thousands who have daily occasion to experience the annoyance. We trust a more suitable provision for pedestrians on this great thoroughfare will be made, although the road no reason why the same conformity to the street lines should not be enacted from a corporation as from private citizens and whether the delinquency is chargable to the Railroad Company's agent or to the street Commissioner, we presume it need not hinder us repairing until the evil is remedied.

Ordination and Installation.

The Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Allegheny, in April, 1869, elected David B. Willson its pastor. A portion of the congregation forwarded to Pittsburgh Presbytery a protest and remonstrance against the election. Presbytery refused to sustain the city protest and remonstrance. The call was presented to Mr. Willson for the acceptance or rejection, and he declined it.

In 1870, a second election was held, resulting in the re-election of Mr. Willson by the following vote:

D. B. Willson	Vote of members present	120
	Proxy votes	10
J. W. Sproull	Members present	85
	Proxies	60

Sustaining.

The call was unanimously sustained by Presbytery as regular, and forwarded to New York Presbytery for presentation. One hundred and three members of the congregation petitioned Presbytery for the organization of a new congregation, which was granted. These took steps to unite with the United Reformed Presbyterian Congregation on Oct. 25th. On October 25th the call was presented to Mr. Willson by the New York Presbytery, at which time he accepted it. The ordination and installation will take place (to-day) at 10 o'clock A. M., when the sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Sproull, of Allegheny, above. Rev. A. M. Milligan, Pittsburgh; Wm. Foster, Venice; and R. M. Sproull, Allegheny, will deliver the charge to the pastor and congregation. Mr. Willson will deliver his trial pieces for ordination at 2½ o'clock P. M.

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Common Council.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock the members of the new board were called to order by President Toullmeen, when Clerk McMasters called the roll, the following members answering:

Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Barton, Battenbec, Beckman, Bymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Clark, Carroll, Caskey, Clawson, Creegan, Dunn, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Fagan, Fedder, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Hilen, Graham, H. Jones, Jamison, Jones, Kehew, Lang, Leonard, Lyons, Masters, Meyer, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moodie, Mellor, Morgan, McKelvy, Mogey, R. W. Oliver, J. M. W. Oliver, sr., Penny, Preston, Schlueter, Schneider, Siebert, Seiferth, Shields, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Sneddegras, Verner, Wallace and Toullmeen.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. ARTHURS presented a petition for a new and larger water main on Smithfield street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Sims offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioners to lay stone crossings on Fifth avenue above Smithfield street. Referred to Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Mr. FAGAN, a resolution instructing Committee on Retrenchment to confer with the assistants of City Assessor and Superintendent of Water Works, and the vacant Police and Fire Stations, and report to next meeting. Read three times and passed.

Also the petitions from James Murray and Patrick Gallagher for reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. BRADY, petition for erection of gas lamp in front of Seventh ward school house. Referred.

Mr. MEYER, petition for sewer on Marion street. Referred to the Sewer Committee.

THAT "COMMON SCHOOL HONORARY."

Mr. D. L. FLEMING, a preamble and resolution in reference to the "Common School Monopoly." The resolution instructed the Board of Health to inquire into the matter, and report to the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. FLEMING, in response to inquiries, explained that at a former meeting he presented a petition from a large number of citizens, twelve hundred or more, complaining of the present mode of cleaning cess pools. The petition alleged that the business was monopolized by one or two parties, and asked Councils to instruct the Board of Health to remedy the matter, by granting permits to others than those owning steam apparatus. A resolution passed the Common branch in conformity with the request of the petitioners, and was alleged by some members of the Select to have been concurred in by that body. The "Municipal Record" also so states. Yet a member of the Board of Health asserted at a recent meeting that the Board had not been notified of the fact. In view of these circumstances the present resolution was offered, as a substitute for that about the disposition of which there appeared to be more than one opinion.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. SNODGRASS, resolutions for several gas lamps in the Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. SEITZ, petition from J. M. Kirsh for privilege to erect iron-clad building on Sixteenth street. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. HOUSE, a communication from the Board of Health relative to the nuisance on Locust street, occasioned for the want of drainage, and recommending the passage of an ordinance to abate the nuisance. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Rafferty, the petition of Mr. Duffy asking a reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Morrow, a petition asking for the grading and paving of Vine street. Referred.

Also, for a uniform grade on Shingess street. Referred.

Also, a communication from John Flinn relative to the construction of the Fifth avenue sewer, setting forth that the work done by him on said sewer was in accordance with instructions from the City Engineer, and that the Courts have refused to allow payment for the same, and that the Councils make provision for the payment of the bill.

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Mr. Morrow, the bill of Charles Kramen for $50 for laying out high and low water lines on Monongahela river, and moved that the bill be paid.

Mr. KEHEW moved that it be referred to the Wharf Committee, with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. BROWN, a petition from one of his constituents praying to be relieved from business tax. Referred.

Also a petition for water pipe on Poplar alley. Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. AHL, a petition for an iron clad on Mulberry alley. Referred to the Wooden Building Committee with power to act.

Mr. KEHEW, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to have the houses on Overhill street numbered. Referred.

Mr. EDWARDS, a remonstrance against the ordinance creating an additional voting precinct in the Twenty-third ward. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN a petition and ordinance for paving of Main street under the act for improving Penn avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, in view of the injury which it threatened to the interests of this city and State by the erection of the proposed bridge over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, do hereby earnestly invite the Excellency, John W. Geary to give this matter his prompt attention and to adopt such measures in regard to it, as in his discretion may seem proper and expedient.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution, properly certified by the officers of Councils be promptly sent to Governor Geary.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. BURGWIN reported the petition of Agnew & Wilcox for a reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

CONTROLLERS OFFICE.

The Controller Mr. McGowan submitted a communication relative to an abatement of business tax, and transmitting the following resolution relative to making transfers in appropriations.

Resolved, That the city Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers of appropriations.

From No. 16 city property to No. 5 Police	$1,982.27
From No. 14 Allegheny wharf to No. 5 Police	1,000.00
From No. 12 Weigh'scales to No. 6 Water works	199.07
Total	$3,181.34

Mr. KIRK moved as an amendment that before the change of appropriation to the Police Committee was made that the Police Committee be required to report to Council the manner in which the money had been expended, and the number of policemen employed; also that Chief Engineer be requested to report whether he had certified warrants for the payment of more officers than were required by law.

Mr. MCCARTHY spoke against the amendment.

Mr. KEHEW from the Committee said that if the gentleman read the papers he could see published every month the proceedings of the Police Committee, and if it was necessary those reports could be submitted to Councils.

Mr. MORROW moved to strike out so much of the amendment as prevents the change of appropriations to the police.

Mr. LLOYD moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Kirk on the table.

Mr. KIRK called for the yeas and nays with the following result:

Ayes—Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Coffin, Ed. wards, Gross, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, I. Jones, Kehew, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McCarthy, Rees, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Wilson—23.

Nays—Ahl, Armstrong, Burgwin, Devlin, Gallaher, Kirk, Liddell, Morrow, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully—9.

So the amendment was laid on the table.

The question then recurred on the original resolution making the transfer, which was adopted.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. LLOYD, from the Water Committee, submitted the report of the Committee, from which we extract the following:

Expenditures for October, 1870, amount in the aggregate to $1,776.04, all of which we published some weeks since.

The report was accepted and filed.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. McEWEN, Chairman of the Market Committee, presented the report of the Committee for the month of October, from which we take the following:

RECEIPTS.

Clerk's Department.

Am't previously rep'ted	$16,272.20
Receipts for October	1,203.65
	$17,475.85

Superintendent's Department.

Am't previously rep'ted	$16,183.60
Receipts for October	1,776.04
	$17,959.23
Total from all sources for 9 mos	$33,435.58

EXPENDITURES.